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WARREN LELAND'S WINDSOR PROVES A DEATH TRAP; GOVERNOR CANDLER'S SISTER-IN-LAW IS A VICTIM

Eleven Dead Bodies Have Been Fully Identified, While No Trace Can Be Found of Many Guests Who Were Seen Trying To Escape from Building.

LADIES JUMP FROM WINDOWS

Mrs. Leland and Miss Leland Among Those Who Lost Their Lives.

LIST OF THE INJURED RUNS UP HIGH

Fire Progressed So Rapidly That Escape Was Cut Off Within a Few Minutes After Flames Were Discovered—Some Heroic Rescues.

New York, March 17.—Flames which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor hotel, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building, and in a few moments they had leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street fronts of the hotel.

Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all escape by means of stairways and elevators was cut off. There was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employees were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them escape with safety was impossible.

Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a half hour, and thirty or forty persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring flames in the corridors and on the stairways.

Many who were injured died later at nearby residences and at hospitals, and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalk were so badly injured that they are still hovering between life and death. It may be twenty-four hours, or more, before the complete list of fatalities becomes known, and it will be longer than that before it can be ascertained definitely how many charred bodies are in the mass of fallen masonry that marks the spot where the hotel stood.

List of Dead.

MRS. ELIZABETH LELAND, wife of Warren Leland, proprietor of the hotel; burns on body; died at Flower hospital.

HELEN LELAND, daughter of Warren Leland, jumped from window; body identified at East Fifty-first street station.

PADDOCK, MRS. AMELIA, Irvington, N. Y.; jumped from window; body at East Fifty-first street station.

KIRK, NANCY ANN (Mrs. James S. Kirk), Chicago; died in Bellevue.

MRS. M. PIERCE, Macon, Ga., died at 19 East Forty-sixth street.

GRANDY, MISS LAZELLES, Elizabeth City, N. C.; body at East Fifty-first street station.

GIBSON, MRS. ADDIE, aged thirty-five; shock; died at Murray Hill hotel.

GOODMAN, ELEANOR LOUISE, aged seventeen; fractured skull; died at Bellevue.

CONNOLLY, JOHN, hotel employee; burns and internal injuries; died at Flower hospital.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, middle-aged; jumped from window; died at Miss Helen Gould's residence.

UNKNOWN WOMAN; body at East Fifty-first street station.

UNKNOWN MAN, thirty-five, seen to jump from roof of hotel; body not receovered.

UNKNOWN CHILD, thrown from window by mother; body not recovered.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, mother of the child, jumped from window; body not recovered.

List of Missing.

The following list of missing is revised to 12:30 a. m.:

Thompson, Gladys, age fourteen, daughter of Eugene Thompson, West Seventy-first street.

Betts, Sadie, daughter of John Betts, West Seventy-first street.

Upham, Annette, daughter of ex-Senator Upham, of Vermont.

De Cordova, Mrs. Alfred, wife of a stock broker, having an office in the hotel.

Bradley, Miss.

Steiner, Miss, New York.

Morgan, Miss Catherine, 448 Madison avenue.

Guien, Warren, elevator man at hotel.

Auze, Miss, visiting at hotel.

McNulty, Miss.

Buckhorn, Miss H., New York.

McCarthy, Catherine, domestic.

Shea, Kate, domestic.

Jose, Mary, domestic.

McConnell, Kate.

Vruit, James.

De Morasch, Mrs.

Brand, Mrs. James

Fuller, Miss Margaret, niece of A. M. Fuller, of Philadelphia.

Troops, Miss.

Chapman, Mrs. William H.

Buckley, Mrs.

Worth, Miss.

Rigley, Miss Jennie.

Casey, Ellen P.

Ford, Charles.

Welch, Mary.

Walsh, Nora.

Lammy, Mary.

Stokes, Mrs. James H.

Mullen, Christopher.

McFloy, Mr., seventy-five years old, lived at hotel with his family.

Hoffman, Miss Dora and two nieces, Baltimore.

Kelly, Eliza.

Clara, Mary.

Armstrong, Bridget.

Kellogg, Dr. Kennith E.

Morgan, Miss Annie Taylor.

Loree, Harry W.

Angelin, Mary.

Mackay, Mrs. Frederick.

Some of Those Wounded.

Among the injured are:

Roache, Kate; burns of face, leg fractured.

Noonan, Polly; hotel employee; burns of the body.

McNichols, Patrick; watchman; burns.

McGuire, James; truckman; left leg fractured; scalp wounds.

McPhatter, Dr. Neil; ankle fractured.

Flannigan, Kate; domestic; burns of body.

Mallon, Nicholas; internal injuries; serious.

Henry, Mehitable; probably fatal burns.

Waldo, Mrs. Frank R.; burns of body.

Bailey, Mrs. Catherine, 4634 Greenwood avenue, Chicago; burns on the body; not serious; Roosevelt hospital.

Brewer, Miss Helen; thigh broken; bad burns of body.

Von Speigle, Mrs.; leg and rib fractured.

Misch, Mrs. Catherine; burns of face and hands; suffering from shock.

Wheeler, Mrs. G. P.; shock and burns.

Wheeler, Miss Dorothy; shock and burns.

Boyce, Mrs. William S.; shock.

Skekelton, Edward; watchman; burns; probably fatal.

Duke, John; hotel employee; shoulder dislocated.

Leland, Warren F.; proprietor of the hotel; head cut.

Haskins, Mrs. Mary Kirk, Chicago; hysterical; Bellevue.

Mrs. Alice W. Price, sister-in-law of Governor Candler, of Georgia; shock, seriously injured; Bellevue.

Thomas, Nellie; assistant housekeeper; shock.

Clifford, John; severa scalp wounds.

Curran, Ellen; hotel employee; burns of body.

Love, William F.; cashier; burns; condition serious.

James, Arthur; fireman; scalp wounds.

Calhoun, Mrs. Caro, H.; shock.

Simmons, Mrs. C. C.; burns of body.

Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosina; burns of body.

Unknown woman, twenty-five; fractured skull, leg fractured; condition critical; Bellevue.

Unknown man; hands and arms burned.

McPherson, Thomas, burned about hands and body; Bellevue.

Waterman, Mrs. E. D., burns; at No. 2 West Forty-seventh street.

Westerfeld, Helen; at Dakota flats.

Lawne, Margaret; Manhattan hotel.

Bedenberg, Mrs.

Winters, Miss; at 784 Fifth avenue.

Butler, William; Roosevelt hospital.

McCluskey, Thomas; at Flower hospital.

Striener, Mrs. G. H., at No. 2 West Forty-seventh street.

Rosenheim, Miss; at Bellevue.

Building Consumed in Two Hours.

The flames could not be checked, and in two hours from the time the fire broke out the entire structure was in ruins, and the streets on three sides of the building were filled with debris from fallen walls and chimneys, while the streams of water being poured upon the interior of the ruins had no other effect than to fill the air with clouds of scalding steam, making it impossible for any one to approach near enough to search for the bodies of those who perished.

The fire was the most spectacular that could be imagined.

When it broke out Fifth avenue was crowded with people watching the St. Patrick's day parade and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled with spectators.

The day was all that could be desired, and an unusually large number of people were on the streets on that account, a fact which interfered not a little with the movements of the firemen and police. As soon as the flames were discovered shooting from the windows that part of the St. Patrick's day procession which was near the building came to a halt, and in a few minutes the parade was disbanded, for the police came rushing toward the fire from every direction, and, as far as they were able, drove the people from the streets.

One alarm after another was turned in, and the first of the fire engines was not long in appearing upon the scene. The engines caused a wild scramble among the paraders and spectators as they rushed along the street and fell into position for service. In addition to the regular guests of the hotel, the windows were crowded by a large number of spectators, residents of this city, who had congregated there to witness the parade.

Occupants Are Panic Stricken.

Soon after the first alarm was given, people in the lower floors of the hotel, those who had easy access to the street and the stairway, commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it very soon became apparent that a great majority of the occupants of the hotel were either panic stricken or unable to make their way to the ground floors.

Windows were thrown up on every side of the building and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror, made their appearance and uttered frantic appeals for assistance to the crowd below.

As the flames gathered about them they became more and more terror-stricken, and presently some of them stood upon the narrow window sills and beckoned to the spectators that they were about to leap. The men collected upon the sidewalks ready to render any assistance they could, and in the meantime some of the women left the window sills and dropped to the streets. In most cases the efforts to catch them and break their awful fall were unavailing, for they struck the sidewalk, and in frequent instances broken limbs were the result. As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders into position they climbed the sides of the building and entered every window where there was an unfortunate guest appealing for assistance, and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed by the throng in the streets. At the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, directly across from the hotel, is the home of Miss Helen Gould, and at her direction many of the injured were carried there and were treated by physicians and nurses whom she had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city asking that assistance be sent.

Ambulances Come Upon the Scene.

Ambulances forced their way through the crowds as quickly as possible, and the injured people who had made the frightful leaps from the hotel windows were placed in them and removed to the hospitals.

Several occupants of the hotel appeared at the windows of the sixth and seventh stories, and even on the roof, and leaped to the streets from those points. Very few of them escaped either instant death or injuries which resulted in their death a short time later.

The entire building was being enveloped in flames, which shot out from every window and formed a picture which struck terror to all those who witnessed it. Within four or five minutes after the fire broke out the walls on the Fifth avenue side showed every indication of falling, and presently, with an awful crash, they struck the asphalt covering of the street in front of the hotel and caused the hundreds of people who were standing there to scatter in every direction. This fall weakened the walls of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh street sides, and they followed a moment later. When the walls fell the brick and mortar and twisted girders and corrugated iron filled the streets on three sides of the hotel.

The door steps and iron fences in front of the houses on the opposite side of the street from the hotel were wrecked by the falling walls, and the amount of debris piled in the streets was so great that travel will be impeded for several days. The northeast end of the hotel continued to burn for a half hour after the walls of the other part of the building fell. Firemen continued to play streams upon the flames, and also upon all the adjoining buildings, including Miss Gould's residence, which seemed in imminent danger of catching fire, but the flames were brought under control before they could reach any of them.

There were many thrilling scenes in the hotel during the early stages of the fire.

McKinley's Brother's Family Escapes.

A hall boy discovered the flames while he was passing along the fourth floor, immediately over the rooms occupied by President McKinley's brother, Abner McKinley, and his family. The boy pulled a chain attached to the fire alarm, but the chain broke, and then he cried out an alarm of fire and ran to the floor below. The blaze was then licking up everything on the Fifth avenue end of the building, and the lad, when he got to the floor above the main hall, ran into the American dining room and gave the alarm to the guests there. Only a few persons were in the dining room at the time and they escaped. When the boy reached the main floor Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, was in the rear of the long hall, and the boy shouted to him that the building was on fire. On Mr. Leland's instructions, the clerk tried to save all the books and papers, and the boy then rushed down the basement stairway and alarmed the women who were at work in the laundry. It is believed that all of them escaped.

One of the most daring rescues effected by the firemen occurred on the fifth floor on the Fifth avenue front. An elderly woman was seen at a window, and two firemen succeeded in reaching the window immediately underneath. One of them climbed to the coping of the window on which she was standing and then swung the woman clear of the window and landed her safely in the arms of his companion, who, with the assistance of several other firemen, passed her down to the street.

Handsome Woman Leaps to Death.

The first horror occurred just fifteen minutes after the fire broke out. A handsome woman appeared at the window of a room on the fourth floor.

She held out her arms to the crowd below. Then she raised her hands as if in supplication, and in a moment climbed to the window and leaped. She turned about like a top and struck the iron railing in front of the hotel. Her body seemed to be impaled there, but it fell off and into the area-way. She was dead. The woman was identified as Mrs. Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y.

One of the most thrilling scenes of the fire—at the time when the building was a seething cauldron of flame—was the heroic rescue of several women from the upper stories. One had been carried down from the fifth story. Mrs. A. H. Fuller, of Pittsburg, then appeared with her mail at the window of the fourth story. It seemed an age before the ladder was lowered. Firemen ran up, and with great difficulty brought down Mrs. Fuller and her maid. Just as she was gotten out of the window, a middle-aged woman appeared at a window just north of that at which the ladder was placed. The woman, fearing she would not be rescued, prepared to jump. She was warned to keep back and became panic-stricken and stepped back into the dense smoke. A hook and ladder man, seeing the desperation of the woman, seized a scaling ladder and went up story after story through the blinding smoke. He climbed to the coping just as the woman reappeared. Seizing her by the waist and holding her tightly to the wall of the building, he crept slowly on the coping and passed the fainting woman to another fireman, who had braced himself to receive her. There was a dreadful suspense as the fireman drew the woman toward him and finally had her safely on the ladder. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd.

Fireman John Hanna rushed through the smoke to the top floor and found Night Watchman McNichols half asphyxiated. Hanna lowered him by means of a wire to the fire escape, two stories below, and let himself down the same way. His hands were badly cut by the wire. Then Hanna assisted the old man down the fire escape.

By a Scaling Ladder.

Fireman William Kennedy rescued a Mrs. Brann from the fourth floor of the hotel by means of a scaling ladder. His rescue was cheered by the immense crowd.

A crippled woman was found lying on the floor of a room on the fourth floor, unable to move, and was carried in safety to the street.

Assemblyman John H. Mayer, Sheriff Dunn and Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton and Abell all assisted in taking persons from the hotel. Captain Emil H. Pate, of company I, Forty-seventh United States volunteers, rushed up to the fourth floor and rescued an old crippled man, who was partly asphyxiated by the smoke and burned about the head. Policeman Luke Miley rescued three women from the fourth floor and was badly burned about the hands and face and his uniform was nearly burned from his back.

A Brooklyn fireman who came over to see the parade, saw a woman on the seventh story, right over where the fire occurred first. He rushed up stairs and rescued Kate Flannigan, a domestic. She was badly burned and injured by falling debris and was unconscious when brought down.

Thomas McPherson, an employe of the government docks in Brooklyn, went through the fire and smoke five stories and rescued Mrs. R. Butler, who was unconscious from shock and fright. McPherson was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the hospital himself.

All of these rescues and many others occurred within a period of a few minutes. Meanwhile terrifying scenes were being enacted by frenzied men and women on almost every floor of the great building.

How many persons are buried in the ruins is not known, but at least three or four persons were seen to jump, whose bodies have not been recovered.

A young man, apparently an employee, jumped from the roof on the Forty-sixth street side of the hotel.

Another unknown man jumped on the Fifth avenue side, and two more were seen to jump from the rear.

Shortly after that two women jumped from the roof to the court yard below. It is known that two of these, at least, are dead. Eye-witnesses say that they saw a woman throw a child from a window and fall a moment later herself, just before the collapse of one of the walls. As yet no trace of these bodies has been found.

J. Le Mott Morgan, of Birmingham, Ala., who had been watching the parade with a number of friends from the balcony, ran to the fourth floor and rescued Mrs. Algernon Jarvis and her daughter Mabel. He took them to the balcony and thence they were taken to the street by the firemen.

McKinleys Ready for a Drive.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, had four rooms on the ground floor of the hotel. Mrs. McKinley and her daughter, Mabel McKinley, occupied the rooms with Abner McKinley. Miss McKinley had ordered a coach for a drive at 3:30 o'clock and was dressing for it when the alarm of fire was given. She was in her dressing gown at the time. She saw the smoke, and becoming frightened, opened the window and was assisted out by some unknown man. She walked half a block and found her carriage in waiting. She was driven to the Hotel Buckingham, where she telephoned to her father, Abner McKinley, at his office at 30 Broad street.

Mrs. McKinley and her daughter, Helen McKinley, were entertaining Mrs. John Sherwood, the author. All of them got out assisted by two men, but they do not know how. They lost everything except the clothes they wore.

Dr. E. Parmley Brown, 509 Fifth avenue, and A. E. Brown, of Washington, knowing the McKinleys were in the hotel, rushed to the place as soon as they learned of the fire. As they were going up the stairs they saw two men, one a fireman and the other an employee, bringing down Mrs. Warren Leland. The woman's clothes were burned from her body. The men told Dr. Brown that they had found the woman in the hallway, lying on the floor uncon-

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DAY WILL JOIN M'KINLEY AT JEKYL ISLAND

Presidential Party Will Take in Florida on the Way to Georgia Pleasure Resort.

PRESIDENT GAINS STRENGTH

He Is Beginning To Feel the Good Effects of His Trip and Is Growing Stronger Every Day.

TIME IS SPENT IN THE COUNTRY

It Is Now About Settled That Judge Day, Who Is at Palm Beach, Fla., Will Join the Presidential Party at Jekyl Island.

By Jos: Ohl.

Thomasville, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The president will go to Jekyl island on Monday, returning probably on Wednesday. The date of the return has not been definitely determined, but from present indications it will be Wednesday. It is possible he will go across to Florida before he leaves for the north, but that is not settled.

It is understood that Judge Day, who is at Palm Beach, will come up tomorrow or Sunday and go over to Jekyl with the party.

The president is beginning to show plainly the good effects of his outing. The bloom is once more returning to his cheeks and the fagged out appearance is vanishing. He is enjoying the vacation greatly and expresses himself as delighted with the many pretty drives around Thomasville.

Invitations continue to pour in from the surrounding country, but are all being declined in pursuance of the purpose to avoid everything having the aspect of a semi-public function.

The presidential mail is growing rapidly, the people being well acquainted now with Mr. McKinley's whereabouts.

The statement cannot be made too broad that it is the president's wish that communications on business and other matters be sent to Washington, where attention will be given them, the present trip being solely for play and rest and not work.

Enjoys Delightful Air.

The president, after a good night's rest, arose early this morning and the Associated Press correspondent at 9:30 o'clock found him sitting alone on the front porch of the Hanna home finishing a cigar and enjoying the sunshine and delightful atmosphere of a perfect day.

The weather was quite warm and he discarded the high hat usually worn by him for a broad-brimmed straw.

He looked better than at any time since he has been here, and responding to congratulations, said that he was feeling well and thoroughly enjoying his stay.

"This," said he, speaking of the weather, "is the best day we have had since I have been here."

The drives around the country were all pleasant and he expected to spend a day of his vacation about as the two previous days had been spent.

About 10 o'clock Assistant Secretary Cortelyou called with the mail and half an hour was spent in dispatching necessary business, including the signing of some army commissions. Announcement of those appointed was made in Washington before the president's departure. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock the party left the house for a drive to Melrose, the beautiful plantation of Mr. Mel Hanna about five miles out from town. The senator's brother has a large place laid out in fine drives and the Duncannon road leading to it is one of the attractions of Thomasville. Senator Hanna drove one team to a carriage and President McKinley, himself holding the reins in the smart yellow trap, followed, both teams going at a good sharp gait. Vice President Hobart and two ladies of the party were with the president.

Time Spent in Country.

Luncheon was served at Melrose and nearly the entire afternoon spent in the country. Though the programme is not definitely arranged, being subject to change, next Friday has been tentatively fixed for the Jekyl island trip.

The party remained at Melrose until between 3 and 4 o'clock and then drove into town again after a delightful day in the fields and woods of an oldtime southern plantation, built up and constructed under northern enterprise. The sun shone clear from a cloudless sky and the weather was as warm as in early May in Washington.

The trees were sending forth their foliage, but beyond a few fruit blossoms no flowers were in bloom, the recent cold snap having killed them. The president transacted a little business and then rested till dinner.

There was no special event on for the evening, the general plan of the president's outing being framed with the idea that he shall retire early. The exact date of the trip to Jekyl island will depend to some extent on Mrs. McKinley's health and the weather.

The president, on returning from his drive, was shocked to hear of the frightful holocaust of the Windsor hotel and grateful that all the family of his brother Abner had escaped unhurt.

Judge Day, formerly secretary of state, who is now at Palm Beach, will stop at Thomasville on his way north in all probability and may be one of the party to Jekyl Island.

Lack of Confidence Is Mutual.

President McKinley may be willing enough to defer to Senator Hanna when it comes to matters of politics—and of course he is—but there's a limit to even his confidence. He won't allow Mark to drive. Here as at Washington, he insists upon holding the reins himself.

In all their wanderings about here the president does the driving. Senator Hanna sits on his left and acts as adviser and counselor, but his every aspiration to go farther and become the "real thing" is gently but firmly repulsed.

The truth is, the president does not think much of his friend's ability in handling the ribbons, as the horse editor would put it, and doesn't hesitate to say so. To an admirer who, out at the Country Club, was bold enough to comment on the fact that he was doing the driving, the president laughed and said: "Yes, it's better that way. You see I do know something"—with the accent on the something—"about holding the reins and there are some people who do not."

Hanna Joins in Laugh.

Senator Hanna, who was standing near and heard the remark, joined heartily in the laugh at his expense. But he thinks he's a driver and couldn't in all honesty, therefore, let this imputation on his character stand unrebuked.

"Why he," declared the senator in an emphatic sotto voce, heard only by those in the group immediately around him; "he's the darndest poorest driver I ever did see if it wasn't that I was by his side—"

So you see there is a perfect reciprocity between them. Neither has a high opinion of the other's ability in this particular line, and both are probably right.

I think Hanna said "darn," though I may not have caught it exactly.

Some Critics and Criticisms.

Some of the visiting newspaper men who evidently lack a just appreciation of the sovereign power of the press have been criticising John Triplett for giving his story of President McKinley's movements only a one-line head and putting it under a write-up advertisement of a millinery opening. They are emphatic in expressing their opinion that the colonel should devote more of his valuable space to the visit of so distinguished a citizen as the president of the United States, and are perfectly positive he should have made his story the most prominent feature of his paper.

These critics undoubtedly think they know what they are talking about, but where they fall down is that they do not know either Colonel Triplett or Thomasville.

Thomasville Is Delighted.

Thomasville is glad to have the president; gave him hearty welcome when he came, and all that, and gravely lifts its hat as the presidential carriage drives by; hopes he will stay on and enjoy as long as he can the privilege of residence here; but Thomasville is not upset by his coming. Notables are entirely too common here to let any one of them—even if he be president of the United States—disturb the equilibrium.

And anyhow, Thomasville knows Mr. McKinley. He has been here before and the mere fact that he has since then been elected to the highest official position in the world hasn't spoiled him.

Triplett and the President.

John Triplett and his Times-Enterprise represent Thomasville and the Thomasville sentiment. The colonel has told the president and members of his party that the latchstring is on the outside and that they are welcome to the best there is in the shop. There is nothing more to say, for that's the limit; then what possible occasion is there to yellow-journalize over the event? A one-line head is enough; and if it does happen that the millinery opening, of so much interest to the ladies not only of the town, but of the country, is given the place of prominence in the paper, why it only goes to show that the foreman is striving to do the greatest good to the greatest number of the paper's subscribers, which is a very proper thing for a foreman to do.

False Standards Applied.

The trouble with these critics is they judge Thomasville and The Colonel by standards that do not at all apply. They fail to appreciate a life which is in itself supremely self-satisfying, a life into which one of the journals of hysteria would no more fit than they themselves would fit the big chair in the editorial sanctum across from the Mitchell house, a life whose great charm is that it is entirely lacking of those disturbing elements which find expression in flaring headlines and hourly extras cried by leather-lunged newsboys. The life may not suit these youthful newspaper critics, but it suits the men and women and children who are making Thomasville great. They wouldn't exchange John Triplett for all the Bennetts and Pulitzers and Hearsts that the world has ever produced or ever will produce. And they are wise, for not one of these could fill his place; not one of them has the "horse" sense which is one of his many characteristics; not one could have been as much to this community as is he.

None Others Just Like Him.

Thomasville has other colonels—McLendon and Hopkins and Patten and Roddenbury, and a lot of them—but there is only one The Colonel and nobody can take his place. Under his nurturing care this splendid Empire City of the Piney Woods has grown and prospered and each day has brought an increase to the store of love there is in every heart for The Colonel. It has fallen to his lot to tell the world of their marriages and their births—they have no deaths here—and to act as adviser and counselor for the community. To hold such confidence as that and to be worthy of it—could there be anything higher or better? John Triplett wouldn't exchange it for all the pomp and glory of the presidency, and he is right.

And speaking again of The Colonel, President McKinley says one of the pleasures he looked forward to in coming here was a chat with the sturdy Georgia editor, whom he met upon the occasion of his former visit here and for whom he naturally developed a great liking and admiration. These two had a long chat on the veranda at Senator Hanna's home the other day and afterwards the president spoke in such a way of his visitor as showed he in-

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QUEEN REGENT HAS SIGNED THE PEACE TREATY

Article of Agreement Between Spain and the United States Officially Approved.

WILL BE SENT TO WASHINGTON

Copy of the Document Will Be Forwarded to M. Cambon, France's Representative in America.

EXCHANGE OF PAPER WILL BE MADE

Only Trading of Copies and Formal Proclamation Necessary To Wipe Out the Condition of War Which Technically Exists.

Madrid, March 17.—The queen regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

The signed treaty will be forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the official gazette.

CAMBON INFORMS OFFICIALS.

French Ambassador Calls at the State Department with the Story.

Washington, March 17.—The first news of the signature of the peace treaty by the queen regent of Spain was conveyed to Secretary Hay and the officials of the administration through the exclusive bulletin of the Associated Press. The secretary was naturally gratified at the action which he had expected would follow the course of the cortes. The action makes it possible to exchange the ratifications and thus complete the treaty within the time set by the treaty itself as the maximum. The protocol was signed August 13th last at the white house by the president and Ambassador Cambon, December 20th the treaty was signed at Paris by the commissioners. February 6th it was ratified by the United States senate, after a memorable struggle; February 10th the president gave it his signature and now today, seven months and four days after the signing of the protocol, the Spanish queen regent gave her formal assent and signature.

Official news of the action at Madrid was not conveyed to the state department before the close of the department for the day. M. Cambon called at the department about ten minutes to 4 o'clock and in the absence of Secretary Hay called upon Assistant Secretary Hill. He told the latter that he believed the treaty had been signed. It seems now probable that to the ambassador will be confided the honor of closing up the task which he set about seven months ago of bringing two great nations then at war to a state of peace.

Usually the rule is for a nation situated as is Spain to send a special envoy charged with the duty of exchanging the ratifications. In this case the wish of the United States government will be consulted and there is little doubt in view of the kindly regard entertained for the ambassador by the president that he will elect to have M. Cambon act for the last time as the representative of the Spanish government and make the exchange. It is presumed that the Spanish government is desirous to hasten the complete restoration of peace and this government is certainly equally anxious, so that if time can be saved by accepting the services of the ambassador here instead of awaiting the selection and coming of one from Madrid, that course is likely to be pursued.

Contrary to an expectation that seemed to have obtained in some quarters, the signature of the treaty today does not involve the immediate discharge of all the volunteer soldiers. It was stated positively at the state department that legally the treaty does not go into effect until the ratifications have been exchanged and it will further be necessary for the president to proclaim it before the people of the United States, including the soldiers, can know officially that the war is over.

It is believed here that the new Spanish minister will come prepared immediately after making the exchange of ratifications to institute negotiations for a treaty of trade, commerce and amity, the old treaty having been nullified by the outbreak of war.

UNEASINESS ABOUT DR. CROWE.

He Went to Madrid To Aid a Spanish Relative.

Birmingham, Ala., March 17.—(Special.)—Friends of Dr. Crowe, state chairman of the populist executive committee, are apprehensive for his safety. He went over to Madrid, Spain, early in January, it being said he went for the purpose of giving assistance to a Spanish relative who was an officer under Campos, and who is charged with having deserted and was captured in battle. It is stated that the officer sent a letter to Crowe's father, and the latter being dead, it fell into the hands of Dr. Crowe's hands. The letter begged for assistance, and also for protection of a daughter who was about grown. Crowe got papers from the state department at Washington and also from Consul General Osborn, at London. He went to Spain as an Englishman. Whether he was successful or not cannot be learned, and there is talk of Crowe needing some sort of assistance.

A CLOUD OF GLOOM OVER PALMETTO; TOWN IS STILL UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The Four Victims of the Mob Were Buried in the Little Cemetery There This Afternoon at Public Expense.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE THE MOB

It Is Now Certain That the Whitecaps Numbered Under Twenty.

MILITARY IS WANTED UNTIL SUNDAY

Prominent Citizen Talks of the Outrage and the Causes That Led to It—Mob Believed To Have Come Mainly from the South.

Palmetto, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—A sad, pervading gloom fills Palmetto tonight. A reaction has set in and the armed citizens who were kept as patrols on the streets have returned to their homes. As the excitement and terror of the situation dies away the people are gradually realizing the awfulness of the crime that followed in the wake of the armed mob.

There is a quiet feeling at the same time that the town has been outraged, and there is not a citizen in the place who would not make every effort to locate the guilty parties if there was the least clew left to their identity.

The four dead negroes were given a burial this afternoon. The expense of the funeral was paid by the community and the victims of the mob were taken off attended only by those of their color.

In plain pine boxes the remains of the dead were placed and the funeral train consisted only of wagons furnished by the whites.

The sight was a sad one as the rude hearses moved off in the direction of the little cemetery near Palmetto. Weeping women, mothers, wives and sisters of the dead followed behind with a grief that had not been spent. The service was simple at the grave and was soon over, and the disinterested left, leaving the women behind.

Rumors of Trouble Tonight.

The departure of twenty-nine men of Captain Barker's company this morning left the streets somewhat deserted, and with only twenty-three men, under Captain Barker himself, left in the town, there were vague rumors that trouble would be had from the negroes of the vicinity.

The rumors, however, are doubtless without foundation, and up to the present time there has been nothing to disturb the quiet of the place. It is the wish of the people here that Governor Candler order Captain Barker and his men to remain in Palmetto until Sunday afternoon.

Efforts To Locate the Mob.

There is an effort on foot at present, led by the best people of the town, to locate the perpetrators of the deed, and while no public inquiry has been started, the people are determined that the guilty shall be found and punished. Opinions as to the direction from which the mob came differ, but the majority hold to the belief that it came from the south. No evidence, however, except the impressions of some people who saw the retreating mob in the night as they left their homes has been found.

Bigby, the negro who was dangerously wounded and who was probably the worst character in the crowd, is better and may pull through. The doctors believe that if he does not contract pneumonia he will finally get over the effect of his wounds.

Bigby has all of a sudden ceased to be communicative on the subject of the men who composed the mob. While lying in the warehouse after the shooting he implicated a number of the most prominent men in Palmetto in the lynching, but his word is not taken for anything.

He was shot in the back and must have faced in the opposite direction the whole time the mob was in the room. The guard stated, moreover, that all the lynchers were wholly concealed with black hoods, and it would have been impossible for Bigby to have recognized any of them.

Small Number in Mob.

The estimate made in The Constitution as to the size of the mob is generally believed to be correct. It is now seen, after the excitement has died down, that the room in which the negroes were confined could not have held more than twenty men at one time.

The negroes of the community, however incensed they may be at the slaughter of four of their race, seem to feel with the whites that there has been enough of bloodshed, and they, too, have returned to their cottages on the outskirts.

A Trying Situation.

No one can be found even in Palmetto who will try to palliate the awfulness of the crime that has been committed. It has no parallel in the records of the state for its horrible and revolting outcome, but it must be remembered that the people of the community had been terrorized and brought to a pitch of frenzy by the frequent incendiary fires, where they were in a mood to do anything.

The three fires which have positively been traced to incendiary origin, and which followed each other with rapidity, have well-nigh destroyed the best portion of the town. Well-to-do citizens who had lived at peace with the colored element and prospered in their business suddenly lost all they had; women were left homeless and without support.

The negroes were insolent and insulting, but no one could be found by the aroused community who could be held for arson. The situation had come to be unbearable; it was intolerable; something must be done.

The rest of the village which had not been burned was in present danger and the town of Fairburn was in equal danger.

Nine negroes were arrested on good grounds and placed in Johnstone's warehouse under guard and they were to be tried before the justice of the peace the following morning.

Payment Greater Than Debt.

One of the number confessed with a grin that he had a hand in the burning of the town and implicated—whether with truth or not—the other men incarcerated with him. To the people of the community the course of the law was slow, the guilty had been found and why not improvise a law of their own?

Their justice, the only justice they knew meant death—red death that would in one awful moment pay a big debt—and it came without waiting with a rush of infuriated men, a stampede of corralled negroes, a line of fire, piteous groans, and to the inhabitants of the community the debt of long standing was paid.

There is no doubt but what the people of Palmetto think the shooting was inexcusable; that more was paid back than was ever given or could be given by fire, but there is now a feeling in the breasts of the best people of the town, which the outside world knows nothing about and cannot appreciate, that the little town is safe for some time at least from incendiary fires; that the women of the place no longer go to sleep at night with a pervading fear that they will be waked up in flames and left without a home.

Bad Negroes of the Community.

Probably the negro element at Palmetto is the worst to be found anywhere in the state. A prominent citizen stated today that the town had new additions to its colored population every week; that outlawed negroes came in from surrounding counties, and refusing to work, fell into all forms of devilment and moved about in gangs, which the town authorities could not control.

Palmetto is naturally, under normal conditions, one of the most peaceful towns in the state. Never before in the history of the place had a negro been lynched. The worst element had been tolerated because no one desired trouble.

Palmetto is a quiet little town with perhaps two hundred dwellings and a thrifty population. The people are made up largely, as in nearly all Georgia towns, of a farming element, and it is a common remark of the presiding judge of the county that he has very little official business with the citizens of the place. The wide thoroughfares of Palmetto, of which there are only two, wind through the town and undulate off into the country whence they come, and it is hard to say when these thoroughfares cease to be streets and become roads.

There is nothing in the peaceful, bucolic air of the village that breathes of riot or an armed mob on the outskirts or that would induce any but the most pleasant feelings.

The mob came because, in the simple reasoning of the people of the community, the time had arrived for it to come. Toleration had ceased to be a virtue and it came to a close all at once in fire and bloodshed.

Prominent Citizen Talks.

A well-to-do and highly respectable citizen of Palmetto was asked by the representative of The Constitution today to what he attributed the sudden outbreak on the part of certain members of the vicinity. He reviewed the burning of the best portion of the place and told of public feeling at the time.

"The destruction of the business section of the town was a great calamity to our interests, but we could not put a stop to it. We suspected certain negroes of the crime, but did not get evidence until a day or two ago that would lead to their arrest.

"You see, the people in the community here are human in this respect, that they will not be overrun, even if the outside world is not willing to grant that we are human in other respects.

"Of course we would have been horrified had any one suggested before the occurrence that we go and slaughter the imprisoned negroes without giving them a chance for their lives. That was a punishment the shame of which is appreciated here with perhaps more force than anywhere else.

"The people of Palmetto are covered with gloom; they have done all they can for the wounded negroes and for the wives and families of the dead, and they want the outside world to know, through The Constitution, that the mob did not come from this place; that the people here were victims of the outlaws as well as the negroes."

BLEEDING PILES.

And all other forms of this common and often dangerous disease readily cured without pain or inconvenience.

Thousands of men and women are afflicted with some sort of piles, without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it, are careless enough to allow it to run without taking the simple means offered for a radical cure.

The failure of salves and ointments to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

Surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover not often entirely successful, and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians or recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether blind, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and opiates. The following letter from a Pittsburg gentleman, a severe sufferer from bleeding piles, gives some idea of the prompt effectual character of this pile cure. He writes:

I take pleasure writing these few lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for a short time each night because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and the doctors did me no good. A good brother told me of the Pyramid Pile Cure and I bought from my druggist three fifty-cent bottles. They cured me and I will soon be able to go to my work again. WILLIAM HANDCHU,
46 St., Cotton Alley, below Butter St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles, but is the best known and most popular. Every physician and druggist in the country knows it and what it will do.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on cause and cure of piles, describing all forms of piles and the proper treatment.

The Pyramid can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

THEY HAD VERY BAD RECORDS.

NEGROES KILLED AT PALMETTO WERE OLD OFFENDERS.

With the Exception of Tip Hudson, Whose Name Does Not Appear on the Court Books.

Fairburn, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Apropos of the recent killing of the negroes at Palmetto who were charged with burning the town, a cursory examination of the criminal docket of Campbell superior court shows that four out of nine who were held as prisoners have from time to time been indicted by the grand juries of this county and tried on various charges, such as burglary, assault to murder and many misdemeanors. Since the year 1893, Bud Cotton, who was instantly killed by the mob, has been indicted for assault and battery, simple larceny, assault to murder, larceny from the house and selling whisky. In some of these cases he entered pleas of guilty, in others he was found guilty, and in some he was acquitted. He has paid some fines and served some sentences in the chaingang.

John Bigby, who was dangerously wounded, was in 1893 indicted for burglary, but was found not guilty by a jury. In 1896 he was indicted for misdemeanors in three separate cases; he was tried and found guilty of selling blind tiger whisky at the February term of court, 1898, and fined $100 by Judge Candler, or sentenced to serve twelve months in the chaingang. He succeeded in paying the fine.

Clem Watts and Isam Brown have each been indicted for misdemeanors, and the latter has served a sentence in the chaingang.

Tip Hudson, who was killed, was rather an old negro, and so far as the court records show had never before been in any trouble. Bud Cotton was his son-in-law, which probably accounts for the old man being charged with helping to burn the town.

The other negroes either did not live in the county or have not been here long enough to get into the criminal courts much.

John Bigby, who is a shrewd mulatto, has always been considered fortunate in getting out of trouble, and it is now thought he will recover from his wounds.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.
The proof of the pudding is the eating

OTIS PREDICTS EARLY PEACE.

CABLEGRAMS INDICATE QUICK END TO PHILIPPINE WAR.

Washington Officials Are Pleased with the Information from the Islands.

Washington, March 17.—Advices have been received from Manila which indicate that the climax may occur at any hour.

The officials here are very well pleased with the condition of affairs, but will not at present discuss the details of the dispatches. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time.

The cable dispatch from General Otis is regarded as most important by those reading it as indicating that hostilities might cease very suddenly in the Philippines and a collapse of the insurrection come at any time.

The reasons for the belief of General Otis that a climax might come at any hour was not stated, but his assumption was based on the favorable reports he had received from various sources that the Filipinos were tired of the war and Aguinaldo's leadership. It is believed at the war department that the method in which the Americans have conducted the fighting has done much to convince the Filipinos of the uselessness of trying to drive out the United States forces. The fighting has been of different character to that which they were accustomed to when the Spaniards were in possession of Manila.

General Otis's cable has caused a great deal of gratification. It was sent to the president at Thomasville.

KNIFE FOR THE POPE AGAIN.

Physicians Have Decided Upon a Second Operation Today.

Rome, March 18.—The second operation which the physicians have decided to perform upon his holiness will take place this morning.

It is necessitated by the fact that the physicians were unable to sew up the wound after the first operation. The pope is recovering his strength and his physicians feel no anxiety concerning the operation, which will not be a painful one and to which the pope readily consented.

London Papers Sympathize.

London, March 18.—The London morning papers publish long dispatches regarding the Windsor hotel fire in New York city with articles expressing the deepest sympathy.

General Reyes Reaches New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 17.—General J. P. Reyes, the leader of the ill-fated Nicaraguan revolution, arrived in the city tonight from Bocas del Toro, via Mobile. He is in bad future and undecided about future plans.

Cancer.

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant cases. Our treatise on Cancer sent free by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DAY WILL JOIN M'KINLEY AT JEKYL ISLAND

Continued from First Page.

dorses John Hightower's estimate of the east Tennesseeans.

"When one of those east Tennesseeans has sense enough to get away from home you'll soon find he's mighty smart," says John.

And he usually adds for the benefit of his friend Colonel Nat Harris:

"And you'd better watch him closely."

But you don't have to watch Triplett. He's no lawyer.

Jug Train Days.

Thomasville's chief industry seems to have removed itself across the Florida line. At least one would judge so from the advertisements in the local newspapers.

These carry many strong reminders of those days in Atlanta's history—days that should be referred to with bated breath, for the memory of them brings blushes to the cheek—when the Griffin jug train, with its daily dispensation of jugged jags was in active operation.

Thomasville is very dry. But there are many people in Thomasville who believe that total abstinence was never meant for them and who are willing to give evidence of their faith by their works. Monticello is across the line in a sister state and the supreme court of the United States protects inter-state commerce.

The most practical result of this "dry" situation at Thomasville is that which comes to the pockets of the Monticello liquor men. They are reaping a harvest of good Georgia shekels. They can afford to advertise their whereabouts, and do.

SPEAKER REED AT JEKYL.

KNOWS NOTHING OF A POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Rest Is What He Is After—Declined To Be Interviewed at Any Length.

Brunswick, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Speaker Thomas B. Reed and daughter arrived today from Washington city. Their coming was unheralded and unannounced. They reached Brunswick on an accommodation train of freight and passenger cars, and after landing alone at the depot began to walk over the business part of the city. They were en route to Jekyl island, and it was not long after their pilgrimage of sight-seeing over Brunswick began before the people caught on to the presence of the distinguished personage. In the midst of the tour your correspondent approached the speaker and inquired as to the objects of his visit.

"Rest, simply rest," said the speaker. Then in a running talk of brief duration he gave out this statement:

"There is no political significance attached to my visit. I did not know that my coming would attract any attention at this time. I did not stop at Thomasville. My stay will be for a few days. There is no one in my party except my daughter. There is not to be a gathering of men prominent in national affairs on Jekyl island during the time I am there, as far as I know."

Shoves Off for Jekyl.

The above was in substance answers to questions propounded by your correspondent and arranged in a concise but not unfriendly manner. When the subject of the recent New York Belmont dinner was opened, he stated that the affair was purely social.

The boat for Jekyl arrived during the interview and the portly speaker left for the island while a crowd of sightseers watched his departure. He seemed relieved when the boat pulled off and took of his hat to catch the balmy sea breezes that swept in from the ocean. His daughter caught the spirit of the spring day and seemed thoroughly to enjoy the ride on the water. At Jekyl Speaker Reed is the guest of Mr. John G. Moore, of New York. He will remain several days and will not go before Tuesday next, if then.

The significance of Speaker Reed's visit to Jekyl at this time cannot be too strongly reckoned. While the press dispatches from Thomasville have carried the information that President McKinley and party will leave Thomasville on Friday next for Jekyl, I have positive information that the president, Vice President Hobart and Senator Mark Hanna will arrive on Jekyl on Monday next, during the time that Speaker Reed is on the island, and that the president's party will be entertained by Cornelius Bliss.

The extremely cautious manner in which Speaker Reed reached Brunswick, and the fact that the press dispatches have given out the incorrect information about the president's arrival on Jekyl, make all the circumstances decidedly interesting for speculation. There could be no finer retreat for politcians and the public men than Jekyl island. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean six miles from Brunswick and is owned by a club, whose exclusiveness is proverbial. No one can go on this island withoua a card from the guest, and newspaper men are especially unprovided for in this respect. It will be impossible for a newspaper man or any other to see what the president, Hanna and Reed are doing unless the entertainers of the gentlemen extend the persons interested an invitation.

To approach Jekyl without an invitation is like running a shotgun quarantine in Alabama. No finer place on earth could be found for seclusion and privacy, and the trio of president makers will find a better place than Thomasville to discuss the coming fight. If there is any possibility of the president and Speaker Reed coming together and patching up the differences that are now alleged to exist between them, Hanna could not find a more enticing spot to lend him aid. Nature has been prolific in giving humans a soothing touch to everything on Jekyl, and its influence over there may be such as to induce the speaker to yield in his unfriendly attitude toward the president.

Raise Money for Education.

Ft. Worth, Tex., March 17.—A conference of bishops and presiding elders of the Methodist church, south, of Texas, met today and decided to raise two hundred dollars in Texas pro rata for educational endowment of one and a half million dollars to be used to advance schools and colleges in the interest of the church in the south. Dr. Hammond, of Nashville, and Bishops Key and Galloway addressed the meetings. Work to secure funds begins at once.

THE BURNING OF WINDSOR HOTEL

Continued from First Page.

scious. The men said that they saw one woman leap from the window of the room, but they had no time to stop her. She was Miss Helen Leland, daughter of Mrs. Leland.

This was the saddest incident of the fire. Warren Leland is the proprietor of the Windsor hotel. The Lelands have another daughter, Miss Fanny Leland, but she was away from the hotel at the time. Mrs. Leland died in Flower hospital at 9:15 tonight. Her son, Charles, was the only relative with her when the end came. He remained at the bedside for some time after her death took place and then walked quietly downstairs. There he met his father, who, with Warren Leland, Jr., a nephew, and a friend had just come to the hospital. The old man was greatly agitated.

"Charley, my boy, how is your mother?" he asked, his voice thick with emotion.

"Mother is resting quietly, father," replied the son, who feared to tell his father the truth that his mother had just died.

Mr. Leland was then taken away by his son to the house of a friend.

Saw People Leap from the Roof.

Frederick Corbett, chief engineer of the Hotel Windsor, said that he with his assistant, Robert Walker, and twenty helpers were in the engine rooms. He was made aware of the fire by the crackling of the flames. He rushed into the courtyard in the rear of the hotel. He saw flames and smoke coming from the windows from the second story up to the roof. There were a number of women and men coming down from the windows by means of ropes; some slid down a distance and dropped to the courtyard. A number of employees who were on the roof jumped to the courtyard and received fractures and injuries which he thought would cause their death. Mr. Corbett said that there were three engines and three boilers, under 100 pounds pressure each, at the time. Just as soon as he discovered the hotel on fire he turned the steam into the pumps. Then he returned to the courtyard. He had no sooner reached the courtyard when he met Warren Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, who told him to shut off the electric current. While Mr. Leland was talking with him several women jumped out of the windows and from the roof and lay unconscious in the courtyard.

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, who was one of the first doctors to arrive, stated that it took nearly ten minutes for him to get from Madison avenue through the crowd to Fifth avenue, owing to the tangle of wagons and the mass of people gathered to see the parade. He said that many women and men who had tried to make their exit from the hotel by the side entrance were forced back by the tremendous crowd.

The loss on the contents of the building is almost complete. The salvage men managed to save $20,000 worth of paintings on the first floor of the hotel, but very little else was carried out.

Many of the guests who lived at the Windsor lost valuable jewelry and bricabrac and furnishings, among them being F. F. Flower, a nephew of ex-Governor Flower, who, among other things, lost a package of jewelry valued at $8,000.

The loss on the hotel is estimated at at least $1,000,000. Several adjoining buildings were damaged considerably, but the loss on these is comparatively small.

All the papers and books of the hotel are believed to have been saved.

Up to midnight the ruins had not cooled off sufficiently to allow a search for bodies. A big force of men is now at the ruins ready to make a search as soon as possible. It is believed by both firemen and police that there are a number of bodies in the ruins. The list of missing for so many hours after the fire was practically over was very large. Doubtless very many of the missing are comfortably housed in the Fifth avenue homes which were thrown open to the sufferers. Doubtless, also, some of the missing will never be found.

Ambulances Ran to Hospitals.

The first ambulance call was turned in to Bellevue, and within a few minutes half a dozen hurry calls were sent in, taking out the entire force of ambulances and most of the house staff. The ambulances returned in an incredibly short time, the driver urging his horse at full speed and the animal white with foam.

Mrs. C. Simmons was carried to one of the wards, where her injuries, consisting of serious burns about the face and breast, were dressed.

Hardly had this ambulance been taken out of the way when another drew up to the gates. It was in the lead of a racing caravan of ambulances, the like of which is seldom seen.

This ambulance contained Mrs. James S. Kirk, seventy-five years of age, the widow of the founder of the big Chicago soap establishment. Mrs. Kirk was carried to a ward, where she died within a few minutes, just as her daughter reached the hospital, whither she had come in a cab.

In the wake of the ambulances came a dozen cabs and coaches containing persons less grievously injured. The news of the disaster had spread through the hospital wards and the excitement was intense. Scores of people came to Bellevue hospital to inquire for injured or missing friends.

Every available employee of the great institution and all surgeons who could be secured were drafted into service to bind up the wounds of the injured.

Many of those who were brought as patients to the hospital showed remarkable fortitude amidst their intense suffering. They gave way to let the attending surgeons administer to those whose injuries were of a graver nature. One pretty woman insisted on having the surgeon attend to a fellow sufferer before he had finished binding up her leg, which had been fractured.

Mrs. Alice W. Price, sister-in-law of Governor Candler, of Georgia, was one of those taken to Bellevue, where tonight she is suffering critically from her injuries and shock. She had jumped from one of the upper floors and her condition is very serious.

Mrs. Mary Kirk Haskins, daughter of Mrs. Kirk, who died at Bellevue, left the hospital after having slight burns attended. She returned in a cab later in a hysterical condition.

Mrs. Nellie Thomas, the assistant housekeeper, had a miraculous escape from death. She was at work on the sixth floor when the fire broke out. She ran to the stairs and found escape shut off. At the elevator shaft she was met by flames. She then ran to a window and threw out a rope, which was placed there for such emergencies, and climbed down hand over hand until within forty feet of the ground. Here she became unconscious and fell the remaining distance.

Victor Regnan, a nurse in Flower hospital, says he saw fifteen persons fall and jump from the building in the space of a few minutes. He happened to be across the street at the time of the fire.

John Connolly, one of the "unknown" to die soon after reaching Flower hospital, was the furniture man in the hotel.

Stephen D. Myers, of London, who was reported missing, was later found to be safe at the Buckingham.

Where They May Be Found Now.

Following is a list of Windsor hotel guests who are now registered at other hotels:

HOTEL MANHATTAN—Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and daughters, Mabel and Helen; Miss H. P. Millard, Miss Margaret Lowrie; Mrs. J. F. Boyce, of Cleveland; Mr. A. A. Pope and Mrs. Pope, Miss M. I. Burns, Miss E. C. Clancy, Mrs. K. N. Bradley, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Fuller, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. G. Williams and Mrs. Williams, of London; Judge and Mrs. W. G. Hawkins, Pittsburg; F. K. Misch, New York correspondent of San Francisco Bulletin, whose wife is seriously injured at Presbyterian hospital.

HOTEL BRISTOL—Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Wharton, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL—S. Hoodman, J. B. Rose, Silas Downing and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Duncan, New York.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL—C. W. Squires, Miss R. E. Bronson, Commodore H. P. Farrington and Miss Farrington, New York city; John Gibson, Cincinnati.

HOTEL NETHERLAND—Edwin W. Winter and Miss Winter, St. Paul, Minn.

PLAZA HOTEL—A. C. Gunter and wife; W. Clokworthy, New York city; B. W. Jones, Beamington, Eng.; A. A. Wilson and wife, J. D. Linsley and wife, Mrs. McFlory and A. Keogh, New York city.

GRAND UNION HOTEL—J. H. Hull and wife and Miss K. H. McGregor, New York city.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL—W. E. Cooper, Connecticut.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—B. L. Cook, J. K. Hill, W. H. Chapman, New York city; H. H. Clarke, Liverpool, England; Colonel "Tom" Ochiltree.

CAMBRIDGE—Miss Katherine Craig, Washington.

HOLLAND HOUSE—John W. Doane, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Barton and Miss Barton, Providence, R. I.; A. Bernard Coutan, London, Eng.; E. P. Porter, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackerman and Miss Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rushmore, Plainfield, N. J.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—C. O'B. Cowardin, wife and son; Richmond, Va.; S. W. Elliott, Chicago; Charles Eady, Virginia.

Mrs. Ira Holmes and Mrs. Stiles Burton, mother and grandmother, respectively of Burton Holmes, the lecturer, are at the Langham hotel.

History of the Windsor Hotel.

The Windsor hotel was seven stories high and almost square in form, had a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth avenue and occupied the entire block between East Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The front center of the building was eight stories in height. It had also two wings, each seven stories in height and seventy-five feet in length. There were more than 500 rooms in the hotel. The building was chiefly of brick and was architecturally simple. It was thoroughly equipped for fighting fire and had pumps equal in force to six of the most powerful fire engines in the city. It cost about $750,000 to build.

The Windsor was opened in September, 1873. For many years it was one of the most exclusive hotels in the city and was in the height of its glory up to en years ago. It was the rendezvous of all the great Wall street operators from the days of Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew. The hotel became known as "Wall Street by Night" because of the visits of the great financiers. President and Mrs. McKinley always stopped at the Windsor and celebrities of all kinds were its guests.

Mr. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, took charge of the Windsor shortly after the close of the world's fair in Chicago. There was $600,000 insurance on the building and $75,000 on the contents.

How the Fire Started.

Regarding the origin of the fire, The Herald will tomorrow publish the following:

"John Foy, a waiter in the hotel, was passing through the hall on the parlor floor, the first above the street. He was making his way to a place where he could catch a moment's sight of the parade. In front of him walked a man patron of the hotel. The waiter did not know him. Passing thus one behind the other they had nearly gained the angle of the passage near Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street when the patron drew a match and lighted a cigar or cigarette. He tossed the match aside. It was still blazing and fell into the folds of a lace curtain. In an instant the fabric was ablaze and the flames shot to surrounding draperies.

"This, from all accounts, was the origin of the holocaust in which many human beings perished and others were severely mangled while helpless thousands looked on in wild horror."

GEORGIANS IN THE FIRE.

Mrs. Alice W. Price, Sister of Mrs. Allen D. Candler, Among the Injured.

As soon as the dispatches telling of the terrible Hotel Windsor fire began to come over the wires last night the most profound interest was felt by Atlantians in the list of the dead and injured and eager telephone messages were received at The Constitution office.

Conspicuous in the list of dead and injured because of the local interest attaching to them, given in early bulletins, were:

Miss M. Pierce, Macon, Ga., jumped from window; died at 19 East Forty-sixth street,

Mrs. Alice W. Price, Macon; shock.

Macon was at once communicated with and an effort made to locate both parties. Information soon came that Mrs. Alice W. Price, of Macon, the widow of Willis W. Price and the sister of Mrs. Governor Candler, was known to have been stopping at the Windsor hotel ten days ago. Mrs. L. P. Hillyer, an intimate friend of hers, had received a letter from Mrs. Price about that time and all investigation failed to find out anything concerning the Miss M. Pierce referred to in the telegraphic reports.

Mrs. Governor Candler was at once telephoned and told of the fact that it was supposed that her sister had been injured in the fire and the news came in the nature of a complete surprise and shock. She did not know that her sister was within a thousand miles of New York. In fact, she supposed that she was at that moment in St. Augustine, Fla.

On January 9th Miss Alice Genie Price, the daughter of Mrs. Alice W. Price, died at the governor's mansion while on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Governor Candler. Miss Price was a beautiful young girl. She was the only child of Mrs. Price, who was prostrated with grief. Soon after the funeral Mrs. Price went to Macon and spent a week with Mrs. L. P. Hillyer. From there she went to St. Augustine. Two weeks ago, accompanied by her negro maid, she went to New York city, stopping at the Windsor, as was her wont when in that city.

She did not write Mrs. Candler of her whereabouts, and for this reason the latter was loath to believe that it was really her sister. She immediately telephoned to Mrs. Hillyer in Macon, who informed her of the letter she had received.

Later dispatches from New York stated that the lady injured was positively Mrs. Alice W. Price, of Macon. That it was at first thought she was Miss Alice W. Price, but she stated, when able to answer questions, who she was.

When Mrs. Price went to New York she carried with her a maid—an octoroon, whose first name is Pink, but whose last name could not be learned last night. It is possible that she is the "Miss M. Pierce" referred to in the dispatches, as she is from Macon and might easily be mistaken for a white person.

A Constitution reporter called at the governor's mansion last night. Governor Candler was in Gainesville and had not been telegraphed owing to the uncertainty of the information that had been received. Mrs. Candler was informed through her son of the truth of her sister's injury. She was completely prostrated with grief and anxiety over the uncertainty of her sister's real condition. Governor Candler was at once telegraphed. He and Mrs. Candler will doubtless leave for New York today.

Mrs. Price is one of the best known women in the state. She is the widow of Willis W. Price, one of the most prominent cotton buyers of Macon and a brother of Daisy Price, the mayor of Macon. Besides Mrs. Candler, John T. Williams, of Jones county; Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Eatonton, and Mrs. West, of Putnam county, are her brother and sisters.

Mrs. Warren Leland, whose death is told of in the dispatches, is supposed to be the wife of Warren Leland, who for a while had charge of the management of the Kimball house. She was a conspicuous figure in Atlanta society. Her daughters were also well known here.

At an early hour this morning the following dispatch was received from Governor Candler in reply to a dispatch sent him by The Constitution, in which was contained the facts as stated in the dispatches from New York:

"Gainesville, Ga., March 18, 1899.—The Constitution: Mrs. Alice W. Price, of Macon, is Mrs. Candler's sister. She stops at Windsor when in New York. I fear it is she. A. D. CANDLER."

Mrs. Gibson Well Known in Cincinnati

Cincinnati, March 17.—Mrs. John M. Gibson, one of the victims of the Windsor hotel fire in New York, was well known here as a society leader. Her husband belonged to a prominent family that owns the Gibson house and other valuable property here. They lived in New York during the winters and at the seashore during the summer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely and receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FREE TO ALL MEN

Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. No money in advance. Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHICH RECEIVER WILL TAKE CHARGE; QUESTION IN BANK OF CORDELE CASE

Hearing Was To Have Been Held Yesterday, but Was Postponed Until Next Monday Morning.

COMPTROLLER WANTED TIME

To Prepare His Papers In the Bank Case.

ABLE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES

Important Bankruptcy Decision Rendered by Judge Speer Yesterday. Orders To Get Camp in Readiness for the Third Immunes.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 17.—Several days ago The Constitution stated that two receivers had been appointed for the First National bank of Cordele, one by Judge Speer, of the United States court at Macon, and one by the United States comptroller of the treasury at Washington, and that the comptroller's receiver was the first to appointed, but Judge Speer's receiver was the first to reach Cordele and take possession of the bank.

Mr. I. L. Harris, of Macon, is Judge Speer's receiver and Bank Examiner Bengwyn is the comptroller's receiver. Today was appointed as the time for the hearing before Judge Speer to determine which receiver should serve, but the matter was continued until next Monday, in order to give the comptroller general time to have sent here from Washington certain papers showing the time of appointment of the comptroller's receiver.

The question of priority in the rights of the respective receivers will be strongly contested. United States District Attorney Marion Erwin, of Macon, represents the comptroller, and Hall & Wimberly, of Macon, represent Receiver Harris's side. The law gives the comptroller authority over all national bank receivers.

Receiver Harris is in Macon today.

It is said that the bank at Cordele is being guarded for the safety of its effects pending the settlement of the receivership case.

Judge Speer rendered an interesting decision today in bankruptcy proceedings. J. R. Fried & Co., of Macon, had brought action against Louis Lipman in the superior court in Macon county and a receiver was appointed, but he was afterwards discharged. Fried & Co. then came to the United States court and sought to throw Lipman into bankruptcy, but Judge Speer decided that as Fried & Co. had lost their case in the state court, they could not use the United States court as an appeal court.

It was expected that Judge Speer would today hear the contempt case brought by Norman W. Dodge, of New York, against Tom Warren, of Laurens county, but the matter was postponed. The hearing of this case promises to be very interesting and may develop some sensations. It is sought to hold Warren in contempt under the decree passed in the United States court some time ago relative to the ownership by Dodge of large tracts of pine land in this state.

It is said that alleged forged deeds, etc., will figure in the case. Hall, Harris & Birch, DeLancey and Bishop represent Dodge and Hall & Wimberly represent Warren.

Preparing for the Immunes.

Captain Williams has received orders to get the camp site in readiness for Colonel Ray's immunes who are expected to arrive the middle of next week from Cuba. Captain Williams commenced preparations for their coming this morning, and tents are being rapidly erected on the site at Ocmulgee park formerly occupied by the Second Ohio regiment.

The kitchens which were erected by the Second Ohio are still standing and will be used by the immunes. The regiment left all of its camp equipments in Cuba and for that reason tents are being put up here.

Colonel Ray's regiment was mustered in here on the 20th of last June and remained in camp here until the latter part of July, when they departed for Cuba. The regiment is composed mainly of Georgia boys and a great number of them are from Macon and vicinity. Since they have been in Cuba they have seen harder service than any regiment in the government service. It is true that they have had no fighting to do, but they have been doing garrison duty, which is very trying on the men.

They have been scattered all over the province of Santiago and since its departure from Macon the regiment has not been together. It was concentrated at Santiago several days ago, however, and is now en route home.

On its arrival here the men will be given the usual thirty days' furlough, but the work of making out the muster rolls will be commenced at once. The mustering officer has not yet been detailed for that work, but it is thought that Captain Clark, who is now here, will be put in charge. He is an experienced officer in this line and has mustered out many regiments since the war closed.

The people of Macon have been eager to learn when the regiment would arrive here. There are many people in Macon who have boys in the regiment and the boys will be given a great welcome on their arrival. All of the prominent citizens who were seen this morning stated that a reception of some sort ought to be got up, as was done for the First Georgia. The immunes call Macon home and the people here have been very much interested in them since they lift. They will no doubt expect something of the kind and a movement will probably be started tomorrow to arrange for a reception of the regiment.

The regiment left with over 1,200, but since being away in Cuba about one hundred of them have died.

Debate at Mercer.

There was a large audience at the chapel of Mercer university tonight in attendance on the mid-term debate between representatives of the Ciceromian and Phi Delta literary societies. Splendid music was furnished by Cord's band. The question debated was: Resolved, That an Anglo American alliance would prove beneficial to the American people.

The Ciceronian debaters were Messrs. Lamar Sims, Jonesboro; J. Virgil, Sammon, Logansville, W. C. Taylor, Richland.

The Pho Delta debaters were C. T. Turner, Rome; C. C. Childs, Macon,; R. F. Macon, Maconville.

The judges were Olin J. Wimberly, C. A. Turner and Rev. J. W. Roberts.

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's day was appropriately celebrated in Macon. Services were held at St. Joseph's church and Father Kennedy delivered a panegyric on the patron saint. Tonight a reception was held at the Hibernian hall and a number of eloquent and appropriate speeches were made.

Verdict Against Road.

In the city court today a verdict was rendered in favor of Mrs. Della Greene for $700 against the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. The jury was in deliberation on the case several hours. Mrs. Greene sued for the death of her husband, who was a fireman. He fell off an engine and was killed. She was represented by M. G. Bayne. The road was represented by Hall & Wimberly.

Mercer and Cincinnati.

The baseball team of Mercer university may go to Columbus on Saturday to play the Cincinnati league team.

The line-up of the team will probably be as follows:

Pell, catcher; Mansfield, pitcher; Callaway, first base; Holland, second base; Allen, third base; Machell, shortstop; Watchel, left field; Beasley, center field, and Gunn, right field.

Taylor and Weaver will go along as substitutes.

Manager Turner expects to make a creditable showing against this club, and even should his team meet with defeat the practice will be of much benefit and will aid them to a very material extent in their future games.

Rates will be given by the railroads, and a crowd will probably accompany the boys.

The game with Milledgeville will probably be called off, as it has been learned that the college at that place has no team, and if the Mercer boys went over it would be necessary to carry a team to play with.

Cornell will be here today two weeks, and the Mercer boys are preparing themselves for the big game. It will be Cornell's first appearance in the south and Mercer will endeavor to impress on them how southern colleges play baseball. From here Cornell will go to Atlanta to play the Georgia boys.

The new baseball park is being rapidly pushed forward and will be ready by next Saturday. The team will begin practice on the new grounds next week.

JUDGE FITE SAYS HE IS BUSY

With His Duties as Judge and Has No Time To Talk Politics.

Cartersville, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Judge A. W. Fite was seen here today, and being asked if he had seen the interview with Judge Maddox, at Rome, in regard to a claim from Calhoun that he (Judge Fite) might be in the race for congress, which appeared in today's Constitution, and what he had to say in regard to it, said:

"Yes, I have seen what purports to be an interview, but I hardly think the judge used all the language attributed to him, especially the prophetic part."

"What about the assertions in the Calhoun special, possibilities on the line referred to, and the race for congress?" was asked.

"I know nothing of the Calhoun special, except that I saw it in the paper. I am not talking politics now," said Judge Fite, "nor do I know of any congressional or judicial slates or combinations, nor am I able to make any predictions as to who will be our next congressman. I am attending strictly to and discharging to the best of my ability the duties devolving upon me as judge of the Cherokee circuit, and am kept very busy. The truth is, I have not had time to plant any Irish potatoes or English peas."

Blood Cure Sent Free.

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT SENT PRIVATELY BY MAIL TO ALL WHO SUFFER.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure Is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute, in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a good deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable, but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the Institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago, after a long series of experiments, he found the exact specific that offsets the poison, renders it lifeless and eliminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches and unsightly disfigurements. In a few days the entire outer skin was healed and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure.

The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this obejct which induced the institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it, should ask the institute for their 44-page book describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy Sifilide. Send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 65 Bass Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, the free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write today, without fail.

DEPOT AGENT KILLS A POSTMASTER

Tragedy at Glenwood, Ga., Yesterday Morning.

CHANNELL SLAYS THOMPSON

Postmaster Was Conversing with Some Friends at Office

WHEN DEPOT AGENT APPEARED ON SCENE

With a Double-Barreled Gun—Channel Shoots Thompson Down Without Warning Him.

Mount Vernon, Ga., March 17.—(Special.) W. T. Channell today, at Glenwood, five miles of this place, on the Georgia and Alabama railway, shot and killed W. H. Thompson at 10:50 o'clock. Thompson, who was postmaster at Glenwood, walked out of his store with the mail pouch, and was sitting engaged in conversation with some gentlemen, when Channell, who is depot agent, came across from the depot with a double-barreled shotgun and approached Thompson, and before the latter could do or say anything, shot him down. Thompson arose and started to run, when Channell fired the second time. Thompson then fell to the ground and died instantly, having been shot in the heart.

When Channell fired the second time he made a dash for the woods, but was captured before he had gone more than four hundred yards. He was held in custody of several citizens until the coroner arrived and the inquest was held.

The verdict of the coroner's jury found the shooting to be willful murder. The sheriff and his deputy soon arrived and brought the prisoner to this place and put him in jail. The jail is old and not very safe, and there will be a strong guard placed around it until the prisoner can be sent to the Savannah jail.

While the citizens in Glenwood and community are very much excited and incensed over the killing, there is no danger of mob violence. There have been ill feeling existing between the parties for several months, but every one thought the old sores had healed.

Eye-witnesses say there was no provocation at all for the shooting. Mr. Thompson was the son of Mr. William Thompson, of Spring Hill, this county, and besides being of one of the best families of the county, was himself a young man of an enviable reputation for integrity and business qualifications, and had many friends all over the county.

W. T. Channell has been depot agent at Glenwood for the past two years. The commitment trial will be held here tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The trouble between the two men is reported to have arisen over Channell's wife, though the details are not known.

WILL STOP THEM AT THE FORT.

Troops Coming from Cuba Will Not Sail Direct to Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Upon being shown the report from Washington with reference to quarantine against troops from Cuba, today Mayor Herman Myers stated emphatically that he would not permit any troops to be brought from the island to Savannah after April 15th.

"The policy of my administration is," he stated, "that no troops shall be brought to Savannah from Cuban ports after April 15th. This is fifteen days before the regular quarantine goes on, but at the next meeting of the sanitary board resolutions will be passed fixing the time of quarantining April 15th. The troops have been of vast benefit to Savannah, and no doubt the friends of the soldiers would be glad to have them return here. I should like them back myself, but the question of the city's health I consider paramount to all things else. It is of far more importance than its commercial interests, for without a healthy city, there would be no commerce. There would be no danger in bringing soldiers to Fort Pulaski and keeping them there while their clothing is fumigated at our quarantine station. The transports, however, must not come to the city after April 15th. That, I think, is the opinion of a majority of members of the sanitary board and of council."

THEY WILL ERECT A MONUMENT

Work of Daughters of the Confederacy of Troup County.

LaGrange, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The LaGrange chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy are raising money to erect a confederate monument on the public square in honor of the heroic ones who went to the front in the sixties and fought and died for their country. Mrs. Alberta Heard, president of the LaGrange chapter, has recently received the following letter from Hon. John H. Traylor, of Texas, who was brought up in Troup and is the son of the late R. B. Traylor, who was a legislator of this county:

"Mrs. Alberta Heard, President Daughters of the Confederacy, LaGrange, Ga.—Yes, your undertaking is commendable; it is patriotic. It is an exhibition of gratitude and benevolence or an appreciation of what is due the heroic dead. Thirty-five years is a long period in our short lives; hence these brave, heroic, noble boys are almost forgotten except by a few friends and relatives. Nevertheless, never did nobler characters live in any age, in song or story, or in reality, than the boys from Troup county who fell in the confederate war. Educated, refined, liberal, brave, kind, generous, few equals they had; superiors none.

"I applaud you and thank you for this effort and method of perpetuating the names of the soldiers from Troup county who gave their lives for the confederate cause. Accept this feeble contribution of $10 and accept my high regards for yourself and the Daughters of the Confederacy of Troup county. Yours truly,

"JOHN H. TRAYLOR."

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

Accident at Norwood, Ga., Yesterday Morning.

Norwood, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Through freight train No. 16 happened to an accident this morning. Seven box cars were derailed and piled in a heap—a mass of ruins. No injury was sustained by any of the crew. A tramp was in one of the cars that was wrecked, but he escaped without injury. Only two of the seven cars were loaded—one with cotton; the other with corn.

Deaths at Leesburg and Allaville.

Leesburg, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Mr. J. B. Haynes, a citizen of our town, died today and was buried in old Starkesville this afternoon.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of Dr. S. A. B. Williamson, of this place, died in Ellaville, Ga., last night, where she had gone to visit her father. She had been in bad health for some time.

NORTH CAROLINA WINS IN ORATORY; DEBATE AT ATHENS LAST NICHT

Between the University of North Carolina and University of Georgia Was Interesting.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED

Was Whether the United States Senate Should Be Elected

BY THE DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

Georgia Had the Affirmative and North Carolina the Negative. Able Debate on Both Sides of the Memorable Contest.

Athens, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The third annual intercollegiate debate between the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina came off tonight at the university chapel in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. L. A. Cothran, of Rome, officiated as master of ceremonies, and introduced the speakers. The judges of the debate were Hon. Porter King, of Atlanta, Hon. W. S. Miller, of Abbeville, S. C., and Professor H. W. Smith, of Rome, Ga. The university orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Troy Beatty, after which the subject for debate was announced as follows: "Resolved, That United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

Mr. P. H. Doyal opened on the affirmative for the University of Georgia, reviewing the motives which inspired the convention to adopt the indirect method of electing senators. He next showed that the reasons for electing senators indirectly no longer exist. He maintained that direct election is now essential to the carrying out in its completeness one of the great fundamental principles of our organization of government; that the spheres of federal and state government are separate and each supreme in its field of action; that power and responsibility should go hand in hand. The present method is not only inconsistent with our theory of government, but inconsistent with itself. Direct election will harmonize the fixed and fundamental principles of our organization as embodied in our written law with the actual workings of our system as applied to present creditors. The charge has already been made in our unwritten constitution and must be fully expressed in our written constitution.

Mr. E. D. Broadhurst, of North Carolina, spoke on the negative of the proposition. He contended that the present mode of electing senators is in harmony with our scheme of representative democracy. Our system of government is founded upon delegated power and indirect elections. The change to a direct system would mean a direct election of all officers and a federal election law would follow. The present mode always obtains the best, the highest products of politics of the state. We must begin deeper if we would reform the senate, and reform the people and politics. As the people are, so will the senate be. The change would increase a tendency toward civilization. Direct election would create for us a second house of representatives. Men dependent upon direct election are more easily effected by popular breezes than men who are sufficiently independent to be obedient to their own unbiased opinions.

Mr. J. L. Tison, for the University of Georgia, contended that the present mode of electing senators is experimental, and does not meet with the demands of present conditions. He referred to the corrupt practices in state legislatures, and how the caucus meeting controls the senatorial election. Election by state legislatures is a discouragement to the independent vote of the country. The legislatures of twenty-four states have passed resolutions favoring a direct vote of the people in the election of senators. He pointed out numerous dangers of the indirect method of voting, and maintained that the progress of the world is toward a complete democracy.

Mr. T. C. Bowie closed the debate for North Carolina. He contended that the proposed change would put too much power in the hands of the politician, and that the people would be more susceptible to undue influences than the legislatures. He said that the proposed change would blot out the last vestige of state's rights and would alter the very nature of the government. He contended that the proposition, carried to its logical conclusion, would result in the overturning of the whole plan upon which the constitution was based.

All of the speeches were of rare excellence and each young man was vigorously applauded.

North Carolina Wins.

The judges decided in favor of the North Carolinians.

BAD ACCIDENT AT BRONCHO, GA.

Engine Turns Over—One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 17.—(Special.) News has just reached the city of an accident that happened tonight to a passenger train on the Chattanooga Southern railroad at Broncho, Ga., caused by the displacement of a rail on a high fill. The engine was ditched and turned completely over, none of the cars leaving the track.

Engineer Charles Ellison, son of the master mechanic of the road, was fatally burned and bruised, and Frank Hunter, fireman, was killed outright. Both men lived in this city. Hunter belonged to one of the oldest families in this county, and was an exceptionally fine young man. It was thought the defective rail was caused by the recent flood.

Compulsory Vaccination.

Columbus, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The city council decided today to enforce compulsory vaccination throughout Muscogee county. Under an act of the legislature they have the authority to do this. However, they will receive the co-operation of the county authorities.

LIEUTENANT BRIDGER KILLED.

SAD ACCIDENT AT ALBANY, GA., YESTERDAY.

Pistol of Popular Young Officer Drops, Is Discharged, Killing Him.

Albany, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Just as the last companies of the Third Mississippi regiment were being mustered out at Camp Churchman this morning, a fatal accident occurred to cast a gloom over officers and men.

Lieutenant D. K. Bridger, of company B, who was driving toward his tent in a public hack, having just received his discharge, and been paid off, called to the driver to stop, and sprang from the vehicle to speak to some friends. He carried a large army revolver in the waistband of his trousers, and as he sprang out over the rear wheel of the hack, the weapon fell toward the ground. The hammer struck the wheel and was discharged, the ball striking Lieutenant Bridger in the right side just below the waist and ranging up, passing through the lower part of the right lung. He never spoke or regained consciousness after receiving the wound, and died within a few minutes.

Lieutenant Bridger was a young man about twenty-one years old, and was one of the most popular officers in the regiment. He was beloved both by the privates and the officers, and his death is felt most keenly by them. His parents live in Sardis, Miss., but he enlisted at Greenwood, where he was employed as a pharmacist in a drug store before entering the army. His family is most prominently connected, and his sad death will be a severe shock to that section of Mississippi in which he formerly lived.

Since the Third Mississippi regiment has been stationed here Lieutenant Bridger has made many friends among our citizens, who are much grieved at the deplorable accident. The remains will be shipped to Mississippi tomorrow, being accompanied by a suitable escort.

A sad fact in connection with the young officer's untimely death is told by some of his intimate friends. Within a week, immediately after reaching home he was to have led to the altar a beautiful young girl who is a belle of Greenwood. Preparations for the wedding had all been made, and the anguish of the young girl can be better imagined than described.

ALL OLD TREES WERE KILLED.

But the Young Peach Trees About Perry Escaped the Freeze.

Perry, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The cold weather in February killed nearly all the old peach trees in and around Perry. The young trees are not killed. Figs and pomgranates are killed. The many beautiful japonicas, roses and cape jasmines, and, in fact, nearly all shrubbery, is killed.

Wheat and oats are looking well. Farmers are now planting corn and getting ready for another big crop of cotton. Much guano has been bought by the farmers.

Case Was Continued.

Griffin, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The commitment trial of Jerry Rhodes, who is in jail charged with the murder of Bud Dickinson, was not held today as had been announced.

When Justice Sorrell called the case Colonel Lloyd Cleveland, attorney for the defense, asked that the case be continued for a few days until several important witnesses could be summoned. He said he had not been retained in the case until this morning, and in consulting with his client had found that the witnesses had not been subpaenaed, and it was then too late to secure them. Colonel Thurman, who represented the state, agreed to a continuance, and the case was set for next Friday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Griffin Rifles' Election.

Griffin, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—At an election held in their armory tonight, J. Henry Smith was elected captain and William H. Beck second lieutenant of the Griffin Rifles.

William G. Obear, inspector general Georgia volunteers, spent yesterday and last night in the city and inspected all the equipments of the Rifles. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with showings they made, and paid them many deserved compliments.

Camp at Albany Deserted.

Albany, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The last battalion of the Third Mississippi regiment, which was mustered out here today, was the last of the three regiments which were stationed in Albany last October, and leaves Camp Churchman deserted.

Will Play the Cincinnatis.

Columbus, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Mercer has withdrawn its request for a guarantee as to receipts, and the prospects now are that that team will meet the Cincinnati ball players here in a few days. Auburn will probably come, too. The University of Georgia has not yet been heard from.

Old People in Perry.

Perry, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Perry has living in the town twenty-one white persons whose ages aggregate 1,600 years, an average of more than seventy-six years. Of these, seven are males and fourteen females. How does this show up for longevity?

Runaway at Talbotton, Ga.

Talbotton, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, while Mr. Tom H. Persons, a prominent merchant of this place, was driving down College street, his horse became frightened and began kicking. Mr. Persons was thrown out of the buggy, sustaining a few slight bruises. When the horse got to the corner of Jackson and College streets he fell, breaking his leg and back. Mr. Persons had the animal killed, which was a fine one.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

1850-1898.

48 years of success prove these troches to be the best for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma.

In boxes—never sold in bulk.

Farlinger's Spot Cash Prices

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Canned Tomatoes, 2s, per can	5c	Hams, per pound	10½c
Armour's Potted Ham, per can	4c	Victor Oats, per package	6c
Armour's Deviled Ham, per can	4c	Hecker's Oatmeal, per package	10c
Armour's Corned Beef, 1s, per can	10c	Sugar Corn, per can	8c
Armour's Corned Beef, 2s, can	20c	American Sardines, per can	3c
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"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

Special Sale of **Palms** All this week.

Dahl's FLORIST ATLANTA. 10 Marietta Street.

MARNE BROUGHT BACK FROM TEXAS; IS LODGED IN CARTERSVILLE JAIL

History of His Crooked Transactions While He Was in Georgia. His Flight to the West.

HOW HE WAS ARRESTED

Wrote Letter from Texas Subscribing for a Paper,

BUT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME

Letter Was Used as a Clew and Officers Spotted the Swindler at Quanah, Texas, and He Was Escorted Back to Georgia.

Cartersville, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The marshal of Cartersville, J. A. Henderson, has just returned from Texas, having in custody a smooth swindler who did various business concerns and individuals here several weeks ago. He suddenly stopped in the city, and by his genteel manner soon won the confidence of many he met and had access to the best circles of society. He gave his name as Charles Marne. He exhibited a deposit book of an Atlanta bank showing a sum to his credit there, and saying he wished to transfer his account to the bank here, made a check on which the First National here gave him a credit and afterwards honored check on the amount. One of the merchants cashed a check for him, another sold him a suit of clothes and took a check for it, another sold him a pair of shoes on credit. The man skipped out suddenly, leaving his board bill for a month, the full length of his stay, unpaid. The last checks he gave were not paid by the bank.

A week or so went by and a letter from Quanah, Tex., signed J. A. Alson, addressed to The News, asked that that paper be sent two months from the 20th of February. Here was the give away that caused "Marne's" arrest, as his departure from here was the 19th, and he evidently wanted to see what that paper had to say of his doings. Letters were written to Texas and answers soon came that the man wanted was arrested.

It turns out that he was fixing to do the banks and the people of the little Texas town in the same manner as he had done them here, going under the name there of C. M. Hazleton. He had represented himself as a loan agent and stated that he was ready to place $200,000 on Texas farms.

He is now in Cartersville jail and refuses to talk of his transactions. There are five accusations against him for cheating and swindling.

GIBBS GOES OUT IN DISGRACE.

Major of Third Mississippi Regiment Dishonorably Discharged.

Albany, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The sensational charges filed against Major W. D. Gibbs, of the Third Mississippi regiment, whose battalion was mustered out at Camp Churchman today, caused that officer to leave the service of the United States government under a cloud.

About a week ago Major Gibbs was arrested by two city police officers and spent a night in the city guardhouse, the charge against him being drunk and disorderly conduct and firing his pistol on one of the main streets. Colonel Banks, commanding the regiment, then refused to grant an honorable discharge to Major Gibbs on the occasion of his muster out, and the latter appealed this decision to higher authority.

On Wednesday night Major Gibbs was tried before a court of inquiry, composed of Colonel Irish, of the Thirty-fifth Michigan regiment, and two regular army officers sent down from Augusta. Their verdict was received here today and Colonel Banks's course was fully sustained. Major Gibbs and a number of the officers of his battalion then prevailed on Colonel Banks to telegraph the president at Thomasville, praying for executive clemency, and Major Gibbs was not mustered out until a late hour tonight, he and his friends hoping to the last for a favorable reply. None came, however, and the decision of the court of inquiry had to stand.

In addition to the above mentioned penalty, Major Gibbs forfeited about $400 of his pay and allowances. He has many devoted friends who stick to him and sympathize deeply with him in his misfortune.

ROMANCE FROM QUITMAN, GA.

MARRIAGE OF DR. HALL AND MISS PONIE BRANNAN.

Doctor Was Engaged to Bride's Sister at Time of Her Death—The Wedding Yesterday.

Quitman, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—This morning near noon some one knocked at the door of Rev. B. S. Sentell, the Methodist minister, and on opening it, he found a young couple who wanted to be married. The gentleman introduced himself as Dr. Dunning Hall, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The young lady was Miss Ponie Brannan, who lives a few miles in the country.

The affair is a peculiarly romantic one. Dr. Hall was engaged to Miss Brannan's sister, who died in Atlanta some time ago. After her death one or two letters written by him were forwarded from Atlanta to her family here. The sister answered these letters and informed him of the death of his betrothed. The correspondence was kept up and resulted in an engagement which brought the doctor south and landed him in Quitman yesterday. He at once went to her home, where they met for the first time. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Sentell and Dr. and Mrs. Hall took the 1:30 p. m. train for Montgomery, where they will stop a few days before returning to Grand Rapids, which will be their home. It seems that an early marriage was unexpected on the part of the bride and no preparations had been made by her. Her trunk came to the depot a few minutes before train time, and Dr. Hall sent it back to her parents, saying she would get her outfit in Montgomery. He appeared to be a person of wealth and refinement.

WANTED GRAVE AMONG NEGROES

White Woman in Savannah Requested Burial in Colored Cemetery.

Savannah, Ga., March 17.—Miss E. A. Fallo, white, from Waterford, N. Y., for many years teacher in the Haven home for colored children at this place, died day before yesterday.

One of her last requests was that her body be buried in the colored people's cemetery. Her attendants readily promised to comply with her wish.

But when a burial permit was applied for difficulty was encountered. The health officer declined to issue the permit. An appeal was taken to the mayor. He referred the matter to the city attorney, who decided that as the law distinctly set apart one portion of the cemetery for white persons and another part for colored persons, it would be illegal to bury a white person in the colored cemetery.

The permit was, therefore, refused, and the remains of Miss Philo were shipped to Waterford.

WERE TRAINED AT BARNESVILLE

Three Gordon Institute Graduates Are Among the New Lieutenants.

Barnesville, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—The friends of the Gordon institute are rejoicing that three of the four young men appointed as second lieutenants in the regular army from Georgia by President McKinley received their military training here. The three are Messrs. E. J. Williams, of Tifton; Charles duBignon, of Savannah, and Graham Johnson, of Atlanta. It is rather a remarkable fact and it is a cause of much rejoicing among the people of Barnesville.

New Industry at BarnesvilleB.

Barnesville, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Ben Ellis, of Waycross, Ga., has moved his cigar factory to Barnesville, and is now manufacturing cigars here.



Throw Away

Your Truss. We will guarantee to cure you of Rupture, Varicocele and Stricture without an operation in the majority of cases.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 163 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
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KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, 362 Second street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 25 Broad street.

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18, 1899.

Dinners and Democrats.

One of the things calculated to set the country in a roar is the side-splitting fact that Mr. Croker is gradually compelling Tammany to get into swallow-tail coats. He wants his democratic club to be a swell club, and he is of the opinion that the uniform which swelldom has adopted is not a bit too nice for Tammany. Ex-Senator Hill has already referred to Mr. Croker's club as "the swellest in New York," and if the shine can be knocked off the Union League Club, Mr. Croker is the man to do it.

The Jeffersonian dinner shortly to be given by Mr. Croker's club will be an affair which would astonish Jefferson in more ways than one. In the first place, real Jeffersonian democrats will be conspicuous by their absence. The great majority of the guests will be men who objected to the Chicago platform; but Mr. Croker thinks that 2,000 quarts of champagne will be something of an offset to this fact.

It was at first proposed to invite many prominent democrats from other states, but this feature is to be omitted, and only New Yorkers are to be allowed to get a sip of the champagne. This conclusion was probably the result of Mr. Bryan's letter to Mr. Belmont, the gentleman who is sending out invitations. That letter was characteristically blunt and uncompromising: "Invitation received. Remembering that you openly repudiated the Chicago platform in the last campaign, I desire to know, before answering your invitation, whether you have since the election publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform."

Mr. Belmont's reply was very curious. He said, in effect, that the personal opinions of those invited had not been taken into consideration in sending out invitations. Perhaps we have not quoted him literally, but that was the purport of his rejoinder. Tanner or Hanna would be eligible to an invitation to Mr. Croker's celebrated swallow-tail Jeffersonian dinner.

The Constitution has always had a warm side for Tammany, and has, on occasion, defended it from the slanders and assaults of the enemies of democracy. Under capable leaders Tammany has oftentimes wielded a strong influence on national affairs; but we fear that period has passed. The ambitious young men of the organization will discover before long that Mr. Croker has led them headlong into a ditch so far as national affairs are concerned. The Tammany boss has already advertised the fact that he is out of tune with democratic principles; and he is so puffed up by the tremendous power he wields in municipal affairs that he imagines himself influential enough to have the democratic platform written at his dictation.

He has already, with the coarse insolence characteristic of his methods as a boss, disposed of the silver question and set it aside, and, in his conceit, he thinks he has committed the party to expansion. Mr. Croker and those who are compelled to train with him will have a rude awakening when the national democracy begins to fall into line.

Perry Belmont differs from Croker in the fact that he has ability enough to look forward to events. He is not a democrat and doesn't believe in democratic principles. His father acted with the democratic party, and was chairman of the executive committee; but he didn't know a democratic principle from a hole in the ground. He was a very shrewd man, however, and it was under his auspices that Manton Marble turned The World against Horatio Seymour just in time to defeat him, and later on sacrificed General Hancock.

Perry Belmont, who is now so busy helping Mr. Croker out with his so-called Jeffersonian dinner, is the same man who presided over an anti-democratic mass meeting in New York and denounced Bryan and the Chicago platform. But, with a shiftiness characteristic of his forbears, he indorsed the Teller resolution in 1897, and tried hard to put himself in line with the party. But he believes in the gold standard, and the principles of the Chicago platform are revolting to every tradition of the house of Rothschilds, of which Mr. Belmont is the American agent and representative.

We do not despair of Tammany. There is an element of democracy in that organization that will strengthen and save it at the last. And there is an element in New York state—a large and constantly growing element—that will come to the front in the next campaign and bring the party in the Empire State into line with the national organization.

The Chicago Platform.

The Michigan democrats held their state convention recently, and in the natural course of proceedings, reaffirmed the Chicago platform. This was not only to have been expected, it was inevitable. Nevertheless, The New York Times, whose editor has a dim belief that he thinks he is a democrat, flies into a rage and declares that "the dishonest and vicious principles that found favor in the convention show clearly that it was not an assembly of men attached to the democratic faith."

Turning a moment from the convention, The Times points its finger threateningly at the south and warns democrats against following the example of the Michigan brethren. It wants to know if they "think they can follow with impunity where the Michigan democrats and populists have led." The Times thinks they cannot afford to do anything of the kind. It points out that they have "an immensely greater issue at stake:" to-wit, namely and also viz: "their fair and equitable representation in congress and the electoral college."

Really, this is amusing. It sounds like an old joke that has been dyed, cleaned and pressed and furbished up to look as good as new at very small cost. Why doesn't The Times drag out the force bill and put it on parade? The force bill is, or was, calculated to frighten timid people and it gave the republicans an opportunity to air the bloody shirt. The south was compelled to pay some attention to the threat of the force bill. It was made at a time when sectional prejudice seemed ripe for such a performance. But the threat of The Times—well, is enough to excite the envy of the comic press. Why have we no Fliegende Blaetter "in our midst" to do justice to this consummate stroke of all-unconscious humor?

The south will not, as The Times fears, "follow" the Michigan democrats; it will follow the lead of the national organization. It has already indorsed and affirmed the Chicago platform, not only because that platform represents the principles of the party, but because those principles represent the belief of all genuine and sincere democrats.

The kind of democracy advocated by The Times and other bolters from the party, is not democratic at all, but Clevelandism, and Clevelandism is only another name for the most venomous scheme of party treachery and deceit that has ever been developed in our politics. Clevelandism is intolerable to all good democrats and the party repudiated it at Chicago with a unanimity that has no parallel in our political history. Since then it has been demonstrated that the bulk of Cleveland's support in the last year of his administration was composed of democrats and republicans to whom he had given office.

If the republicans could make a sectional matter of applying one of the clauses of the fifteenth amendment we have no doubt they would do so; but this business laps over the closed "bloody chasm" and touches the eastern, northern and western states in some of their tenderest spots. But even if this were not so, those who believe in democratic principles would remain true to their party platform, and would be guided by their party rather than by the feather-headed bolters.

What of the Guard?

In the discussion of the lamentable occurrence in Palmetto, we have lost sight of the guard.

It seems that when nine men were arrested the fear as to their safety was so great as to prompt the appointment of five able-bodied guards. These men took their position on behalf of the state to protect their prisoners. They were the men of all men who should have been on the watch. Five pairs of eyes were under pay to guard the approaches, to watch the doors and see that no assault was made. These five men, under the authority of the state of Georgia, had the right to shoot to death, until assailants might be piled mountain high. Yet the strange thing of it all is, that while a supposedly vigilant guard was overpowered by assailants, four of the prisoners were shot dead, while not one of the guards received even a scratch; nor is it in evidence that a single shot was fired to protect the helpless lives which they had in charge.

What was the guard there for? Were the guardsmen asleep while on duty? What became of their guns while the assailants were shooting down their prisoners? These are questions which should be answered, though it is hard to conceive what answer can be given. The soldier in line of battle is placed there to receive the bullet in his breast if it should come that way. The policeman on his beat stands to his task of duty even though it brings him death. Here on the streets of Atlanta brave men in the very face of death have done their duty rather than avert it. The Palmetto guardsmen were employed specifically to defend the nine prisoners in their charge from assault, and it was their duty to have done this, even though it had cost the last one of them their lives.

If they were not willing to look upon duty in this way, they should never have been appointed to the positions which they held.

What have the guardsmen to say about this matter?

Passing of a Veteran Editor.

The death of Mr. Joseph Medill removes the last survivor of that old school of journalists who have given the profession in the United States the high and deserved status which it now occupies.

Journalism in the United States began not only in its experimental stage as a whole, but also in a new and pioneer country, which was lacking in the conservative elements under which it is generally supposed the highest development might have been expected. Newspapers as such hardly existed in Europe, where the dry editorial page was the governing force, nor did it exist in the United States, where the publication amounted to little more than a mere bulletin of personal notices and advertisements. Through the genius of first one bold worker and then another, there was built up a higher standard, which received its first real impetus from James Gordon Bennett, who developed the business and earning capacity of newspaper publishing.

Coming shortly after, such men as Horace Greeley made the newspaper the great organ of public discussion; but it was, perhaps, during the war period that the greatest development was made in the newspaper world. In almost every large city of the union there arose men of strong talent and great business qualifications, who united the various elements which went toward the business details as well as the literary and news purveying purposes for which a newspaper is published. Mr. Medill was one of the figures which became prominent during that period. Always a strong fighter, eschewing scandal and salaciousness, he aimed to build up a newspaper which could be a welcome visitor into every household, and at the same time which would carry all the news transpiring during the preceding twenty-four hours. Bitter in politics, he failed to get that general consideration which would have come to him had he been broader in his views. But as it was, his sterling honesty, his true conception of newspaper excellence and the tone which he injected into it, won for him in publishing circles that general esteem and appreciation which will be felt in a wider sense now that his life has come to a close.

Protecting the Children.

During the temporary absence from Kentucky of Governor Bradley his place is being filled by Acting Governor Worthington.

Governor Worthington has just had before him a petition for the pardon of a child convicted of crime. Owing to that strange omission, caused either by stupidity or want of humanity, the state of Kentucky, like many others in the union, has made no provision for the care of her vagrant children. The hardened criminal of forty and the half-scared, wholly uneducated child of ten stand upon the same platform when arraigned in a court of justice for some crime. The innocence, the ignorance, the youthfulness of the child count for nothing as against the deliberation, the malicious intention of the matured criminal. Under the same section of the code both are rushed into the vicious purlieus of the penitentiary, the one to revel among his compeers who pride themselves upon a lifelong defiance of law, and the other to learn the lesson which will be deeply seared into his soul, of the utter depths of criminality.

In his indorsement on the pardon petitioned for, Governor Worthington wrote:

> The petitioner in this case is a mere child, and not a very precocious one at that, and, in my humble opinion, utterly incapable of appreciating the enormity of the crime with which he is charged. It would be a most flagrant and palpable violation of both the moral and civil law to consign a mere child for a period of two years to the association and influence of the most hardened criminals. Every moral germ that a beneficent Creator could place in this youthful breast would be blighted and paralyzed, and it would be little short of moral murder. And should I, having the power to deliver him from this immoral and contaminating pesthouse, refuse to do so for fear of public censure, I would deem myself a moral coward, and a just God would spurn me from the footstool of mercy when I asked for that mercy which I refused to this erring child.
>
> So long as the power remains in my hands and the great commonwealth of Kentucky, with her boasted civilization, millions of wealth and Christian influence, fails to provide a more suitable reformatory for her youthful, ignorant, offending children than this den of iniquity, I shall turn them out as fast as they may be sent there.

There is not a thinking man or woman in the country but who will indorse every word spoken by this humane executive. The ignorant, the youthful, the vicious and the criminal will always be equally charges of the states. It is the merest bungling of authority for state legislatures to bunch all these elements together within the school of crime. Youth should be separated from age; sex from sex; ignorance from intention, and the state, while punishing those whose premeditation calls for it, should be at equal pains to elevate and rescue those who may be fit subjects for such consideration.

As has been intimated, the cry of economy is of no avail. On the same plea that the youthful cannot be separated and placed in reformatories, but must go to the penitentiary equally with hardened criminals, we might abolish our insane asylums and send the lunatics to the penitentiary as well. There would be, it is true, a little saving of a few salaries in such a case as this, and that is all the saving which is made by the refusal to establish proper reformatories, leaving out of question the great gain and the great duty of the state in saving the youthful from the meshes of crime.

If other governors would but exercise the prerogative of pardon in a similar way as to that under consideration, penny wise legislators would soon be compelled to pay a little more attention to that real legislation which looks toward the caretaking of the people, and less to making skyrocket records upon which to run for a higher office the next time.

Congress is gone, but The Congressional Record continues to find a warm place in our waste basket.

Admiral Sampson has written a magnanimous letter. If he had made a magnanimous report and had followed it up with a magnanimous attitude he would today be a bigger man in public estimation than he ever will be.

Mr. Croker should call his dinner a Bynum lunch.

Ex-Senator Hill is displaying more activity now than he did in 1896.

Rear Admiral Higginson's brand of magnanimity should have been copyrighted.

Mr. Reed has had his political dinner in New York, and he deserves it, for he has stood up manfully for various interests, including his own.

The Washington Post doesn't half admire the way we are doing things in Cuba! Well, the Lord be praised! we are killing nobody there.

The weather bureau at Washington has turned all its gifts into the art of guessing.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Portrait.

I.

She lived, they say, a hundred years ago—
That's all I know,
Save this: that, from the portrait old and rare,
She was most fair.
And, underneath this writing from her heart:
"Till Death shall part!"

II.

There is no name; yet all we may divine
From that scrawled line,
"Till Death shall part!"—A story from the dust
Of love and trust.
Only that writing, and the face above
Radiant with love!

III.

Death cares not; and her mission sweet is o'er:—
She loves no more.
Yet 'twas enough, if with her dying breath
She loved—even down to death!
Read the sweet lesson! Will you love, sweetheart,
Till Death shall part?

* * * * *

How He Decided It.

The idea that all famous writers are dead still prevails among the illiterate—those who merely hear of writers and never read their books.

The other day somebody was speaking of Kipling's illness.

"Why," said a bystander, "I thought Kipling was dead long ago!"

"No; he is very much alive at present. How did you happen to put him on the dead list?"

"Because," replied the bystander, "I understand that he has written twenty books!"

* * * * *

'Bout Mr. Riley.

I kinder thought these mockin'birds wuz
sprucin' up with song,
Fer the winds has whispered to 'em "Mister Riley's comin' 'long!
An' you'd better be pertickler not to git a chorus wrong,
Or you'll hear from Mister Riley in the mornin'!"

I kinder thought these thrushes wuz
a-singin' extra-sweet,
Fer the winds has whispered to 'em: "That 'ere Riley's hard to beat!
An' he's comin' with the music that you mighty seldom meet,
So, watch out fer Mister Riley in the mornin'!"

* * * * *

Poets and Tombstones.

Our Louisville exchanges tell us that Mr. Will Carleton, while in that city, manifested a great interest in tombstones—going far out of his way to pay homage to the tombs of famous people. One paper informs us that "The poet was greatly pleased with the graves he saw!" Mr. Carleton is the author of "Betsey and I Are Out," and is, of course, a humorist, else,—how could cemeteries have afforded him such pleasure? Riley once wrote to a friend in Georgia: "Have been sightseeing all day. Called on a tomb." So, after all, the poets and humorists are alike in this grave respect.

* * * * *

Morning.

I knew that some day out of darkness God
Would bring the light.
What if it come when I the way have trod
Unto life's winter white?

Sweeter for all the trouble of the way,
And crowned and glorified,
I shall but fold my thankful hands and say:
"Though I would fain abide

"With the dear light Thou givest me, too late
The storm and darkness cease;
Yet the dear morn shall light me to the gate
Where I shall pass to peace!"

* * * * *

Money in the Weather.

"The cold weather," said the southwest Georgia man, "has been a great blessin' to me. You see, I ain't never made nuthin' on peaches."

"Yes."

"Or pears."

"Yes."

"Or watermelons."

"Exactly."

"But this year I did. I sold out the prospects of the peach crop fer $50; I let my pear chances go fer another $50, and I sold the prospects of a whole watermelon patch for $200! An' now I'm rattlin' cash money, without ever havin' struck a lick o' work!"

* * * * *

A Pretty Conceit.

Mary A. Mason has this pretty lyric in The Century. It is called "Reciprocity:"

"The little house that is my heart
I robbed of treasure for his sake;
I had been glad with more to part,
And he, I'm sure, with more to take.

"Ere I had time to miss my gold,
Love lightened at my door his load;
The little house can scarcely hold
The riches that he has bestowed!"

* * * * *

If Brother Dickey, of Indianapolis, is with Mr. James Whitcomb Riley at this writing will he not kindly head him this way? We have it on good authority that Riley said something, when he was here a year ago, about making us a visit at this time—something which his friends regarded in the nature of a promise. The run from Washington is a short one, and the weather in Georgia is the best we have had this winter!

* * * * *

Bound for Thomasville.

I stop de wuck whar I drap de co'n,
En I lef de plain en hill;
You see me now wid my beaver on?
I gwine ter Thomasville!

Don't dis fill de bill?
I gwine ter Thomasville!
I hear de drum,
Dat 'Kinley come,
I gwine ter Thomasville!

I wuckin' ha'd sence de day I bo'n,
En I wants some place ter fill!
You see me now wid my beaver on?
I gwine ter Thomasville!

Don't dis fill de bill?
I gwine ter Thomasville!
I hear de drum,
Dat 'Kinley come,
I gwine ter Thomasville!

F. L. S.

Why Not Raise Broom Corn?

From The Franklin News and Banner.

Some time ago The News and Banner wrote at length on broom corn as a money crop. Now for the third time within two months the price of broom corn has been advanced. It is now being held at $150 per ton for first quality and $120 per ton for second in central Illinois, from which section the market is governed. Last fall the first quality broom corn was worth $35 per ton. There is a shortage of supply and a heavy demand. Why should not Georgia farmers turn their attention to this product as a money crop? It is stated that on fairly good land 800 to 900 pounds to the acre can be produced, while on very good land, with careful cultivation, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds to the acre can be grown. Broom corn requires less care than cotton and is much more cheaply harvested.

WHEN CONVICT TROOPS SERVED GEORGIA

Some time ago a reminiscent mood led me to glance over some of our state archives, and my attention was attracted to the statement that during the war a company of convicts served the state and made a creditable record.

I looked into the matter and found the material for an interesting story.

When Sherman's legions were advancing upon Milledgeville the legislature precipitately adjourned and fled in every direction. It was impossible to transport the property of the state, and the authorities did not know what to do with the convicts.

Governor Brown, with his strong common sense, solved one of his problems by visiting the penitentiary and offering a conditional pardon to the prisoners if they would fight for their country.

The offer was accepted and the convicts organized a company under the captaincy of the notorious Dr. Roberts.

The company had to serve under General Wayne, and that commander made it a point to watch his new recruits very closely.

But who was Dr. Roberts?

Judge Robert L. Rodgers, who has made fame as a confederate historian, gave me an interesting talk about him the other day.

According to the judge's recollection and information, Roberts was a highwayman. He was the terror of north Georgia, and at the point of his pistol held up people in their houses and travelers on the road when they were supposed to have any money in their possession.

For several years Roberts controlled the roads of his section, and the honest country people shuddered around their firesides when they heard his name.

I can't find out whether he shed human blood in his warfare against society, but he was regarded as such a terrible public enemy that there was a general feeling of relief when he was sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary.

Naturally, this man became a leader among the convicts, and when Governor Brown made his offer, the prisoners organized the Roberts Guards and made the highwayman their captain.

The convicts marched out of prison and reported for duty to General Henry C. Wayne.

After this Roberts and his men had their share of hot fighting. They were not engaged in any notable battles, but all the way from Milledgeville to Savannah they fought in many an exciting skirmish, and more than once they drove Sherman's men before them.

In his report to Governor Brown General Wayne said: "The Roberts Guards, convicts, generally behaved themselves well. Their captain, Roberts, is a brave and daring man. I recommend them for the full pardon conditionally promised."

When they returned to Milledgeville Roberts and his men received thirty days' furloughs. About a half dozen of them deserted, but the others made good records as soldiers.

"What became of Roberts?" I asked Judge Rodgers.

"I don't know," he replied. "I think that he and his followers went to other sections of the country, where they were unknown, and where they could lead new lives."

Judge Rodgers was one of the Georgia cadets, under the command of Major F. W. Capers, and, as they were under General Wayne, it was easy for him to see Roberts and his convict troops every day.

In his report to Governor Brown, Wayne spoke in the highest terms of these young cadets, saying that they entered a battle as cheerfully as they did a ballroom.

Among the cadets who are now living in Atlanta are R. L. Rodgers, L. J. Hill, A. W. Hill, Julius L. Brown, Malcolm Johnston, L. L. McCleskey, A. J. Shropshire, John M. Green, George H. Holliday, H. H. Cabaniss and W. H. Harrington.

It was a gallant band of youngsters, and many of them, living and dead, have made famous names in history.

This incidental mention of the cadets, however, is simply made in order to show that some of them were situated where they could watch the conduct of Captain Roberts and his fellow convicts.

It is not likely that the high-spirited cadets had any respect for the jailbirds who were fighting on their side, but these boys understood the nature of what was called military necessity and they were not disposed to make things unpleasant for the Roberts Guards.

This story would be more satisfactory if I could follow the fortunes of our convict troopers after the war. For many reasons this is impossible. Possibly Roberts went to the far west, and changing his name, gratified his predatory instincts very respectably in the business world. His followers, likewise, may have settled down as law-abiding citizens in other states.

There is no telling, and we cannot expect these beclouded patriots to emerge from their obscurity to gratify our curiosity.

Perhaps some of these convicts were genuine patriots.

A few may have been innocent men, or prisoners guilty of only technical violations of law.

Roberts, of course, was a dangerous criminal when he was convicted, but his sojourn in the penitentiary possibly reformed him. At any rate, he showed such soldierly qualities at the point of the bayonet that he won the respect of many who had at one time despised him.

Under more favorable conditions, and with proper training, this highwayman, convict and soldier might have made a very useful citizen. He had some of the elements of leadership, as was shown by the action of the convicts in electing him captain, and also by General Wayne's complimentary mention of him in an official report.

WALLACE P. REED.

WITH THE GEORGIA PRESS.

Southwest Georgia's Crop.

From The Albany Ga., Herald.

The peach buds may all have been killed in the upper part of the state, but it is now certain that the disaster to the fruit trees down here in southwest Georgia was not quite so sweeping. The Elbertas were nearly all killed, but a practical farmer and fruit grower near Albany whose opinion on such matters we regard as being worth as much as anybody's, informs us that some of his Elbertas are showing healthy fruiting symptoms, while some of the earlier varieties, which bloom later, but mature earlier, have not been materially injured. Taking the peach crop as a whole, he thinks it has been badly injured, but he says it will not be a total failure.

Savannah Feels Sore.

From The Savannah Press.

This morning President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna, following the example of Senator Tillman, passed through Savannah without stopping. This is not as it should be. No man, even though he be president of the United States, should go through Savannah without remaining at least a day. Of course the Florida tourists have to go through, because they are not given a tourist rate to this city. But it is fair to suppose that President McKinley had a stopover check, so there is no excuse for his "swinging around the circle" at Southover. And yet that is just what he did, and Senator Hanna was the only man on deck when The Savannah Press took a snapshot of his train. The president is going down to spend a few weeks quietly at the winter home of Mark Hanna at Thomasville.

TOPICS ABOUT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING

After-Divorce Amenities.

At the clerk's office of the circuit court, in Rockville, Md., Joseph A. Kearnes made application for license to marry Susan Lavinia Costello, divorced vinculo matrimoni from Stonewall J. Gray. While the clerk was filling the license Kearnes was called out of the office by Gray, the former husband, and was asked whether or not he would be allowed to attend the marriage, which was to come off that day. Kearnes refused permission. Gray then made the same appeal to his former wife, who also refused him. Gray then went into the office and told them both he was sorry they would not allow him to attend the ceremony, as he was particularly anxious to do so, because he was going to be married next Thursday, and was in hopes that they would attend his wedding.

Sunday School Without Religion.

The State Association of Turners, in session in Milwaukee, decided to organize Sunday schools in the Wisconsin societies for the purpose of giving moral instruction, such teaching to be entirely under the auspices of the Turners and not to be on the lines of any religious sect. This is regarded as a remarkable step on the part of the Turners, who are free thinkers. The lessons will not be from the Bible, but will inculcate morality and obedience to natural laws and the laws of the land.

A Famous Madstone.

The Loudoun madstone, which has been famous in Virginia for over a century for curing bites of animals and which was obtained from the Indians by Ferdinand Fred, in whose family it has been ever since, has been sold by decree of the court settling the Fred estate, and brought $682.50, which was paid by Dr. Turner, one of the Fred heirs. Some of the encyclopedias have a history of the stone, which has long been considered a remarkable one.

Money for a College.

John Simmons, of Boston, who died about twenty-five years ago, left a large fortune to his widow and children on such terms that, after a certain time, a certain sum which was to accumulate should be available for the establishment of a college for women. The time has now expired, and accordingly the institution is to be established in Boston with an original endowment of $2,000,000. Its name, unless something can be done to prevent it, will be Simmons' Female college, and its purpose to furnish to women instruction in such branches of art, science and industry as will help them to acquire an independent livelihood. It will be non-sectarian.

The Sufferings of Children.

Frank S. Falk, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in New York, is collecting evidence against Mrs. Dora Miller, who is accused of ill-treating her stepson, Andrew, eleven years old. Stories of the ill-treatment of the child have been current in the last five years. He has run away from home frequently on account, he said, of the beatings he received. Falk saw many of her neighbors and most of them said the boy had been beaten cruelly. The Rev. U. N. Vanderveer, who lives across the street from the Miller house, has kept a diary, and in it are many notes of the occasions on which the boy's cries disturbed the neighborhood. This diary will be used as evidence if the case goes to court.

Some of the entries are:

"Andrew Miller whipped."

"Charles R. Leverich, Henry Conklin and I called on Walt Wells regarding the abuse of Andrew Miller."

"Andrew Miller whipped this morning."

"Andrew Miller ran away again."

"Andrew Miller whipped this morning. Heard him scream and saw him run out of the house."

"Andrew Miller whipped again. Heard him scream and cry."

The diary records these whippings for five years.

Risked Life for Eggs.

Max Senkler, a farmer in New Jersey, nearly lost his life last evening in attempting to save a basket of eggs which he had dropped on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. Senkler was on his way to town when the handle of the basket broke and the eggs rolled to the middle of the railroad track. As he was picking them up a train approached and Senkler delayed in getting off the track. The pilot of the locomotive struck him, but, strange to say, he escaped with slight bruises.

Preacher Attacks Kipling.

At the meeting of the Syracuse Ministers' Association the Rev. Dr. James B. Kenyon, president of the Syracuse Browning Club, and pastor of the University Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, said:

"Kipling makes me tired; I would like to have a rest from his silly nonsense. He has no qualities of a writer."

Before the words were out of the speaker's mouth half a dozen ministers were on their feet to defend the sick author.

"I stand by my statement most emphatically," Mr. Kenyon reiterated. "Many of Kipling's works are not worth reading. None have any literary merit. They are below the average of many contributions of the daily newspapers."

Several ministers demanded hotly that for the sake of harmony Dr. Kenyon take back his most offensive statements.

"I will retract nothing," he thundered. "To be specific, Kipling's jungle stories and barracks odes are disgusting productions. The man who wrote the 'Recessional' is a heathen."

The Syracuse Browning Club, of which Dr. Kenyon is president, is the most prominent literary organization in this part of the state. It is learned, aristocratic and exclusive. Dr. Kenyon's statements concerning Mr. Kipling have turned it upside down. Many of the members take sides with him; others are radically on the other side.

Connecticut Gets Girl's Savings.

Colonel Frank I. Cheney appeared before a committee of the legislature and announced that Miss Mary Sweeney, who had been a trained nurse in his family for years had died intestate, leaving about $7,000. He said he had inserted advertisements, but had been unable to find her heirs. Miss Sweeney was born in a New York foundling asylum. She saved her money and died without making any intimation of the disposition she wished made of it. It of course reverts to the state, and Colonel Cheney asks that it be appropriated for the use of the Hartford hospital. The committee has the matter under consideration.

Wins Case with Her Teeth.

Mrs. Martha Buckingham, in Baltimore, won a case with her teeth. Last fall she got a set of teeth from Dr. J. Henry Marchant. She declared they were unsatisfactory, and went to another dentist, getting teeth which she says are all right. She had paid $25, and Dr. Marchant wanted an additional $8 for his services. Instead of paying, she sued Dr. Marchant for the return of her $25 and won the case before Justice Affelder. Dr. Marchant appealed to the city court. He said the teeth she wore did not suit any better than those he had made, the lady's mouth being such that no dentist could fit it. Several experts agreed with him. Thereupon the plaintiff's lawyer asked: "If the woman could chew an apple, would that not prove that the teeth were good?" The experts at once agreed that such a test would be convincing. The lawyer, who had brought an apple, handed it to the plaintiff, and asked her to take a bite. She did as requested, while the court and spectators laughed and the bailiffs yelled "Silence!" The dentists criticised the bite, saying it was "only a scratch." The lawyer thereupon requested his client to bite voraciously, and she fell upon the apple with a gusto that baffled the experts and won her case.

CIENFUEGOS AND ITS WAYS.

By Sam W. Small.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 14.—An American sight-seer in Cienfuegos can find plenty of novelties to interest his eyes and exhaust his kodak films. The city is not very old, having been settled only in 1820, and is built so much after American plans and in European styles that it has few accentuations either of antiquity or architecture for the professional globe-trotter. But the ordinary American tourist will find himself interested and amused a hundred times as he paces the Plaza, threads the streets and wanders among the outskirts of the town.

For the present I will take it that we American soldiers are simple sight-seers, also, and through our eyes give the reader some notion of things that may be daily encountered as we go about the city doing far more serious duty than satisfying our curiosity.

x x x

One of the first observations you will make, perhaps, will be of the Cuban "cockroach ponies," as the American boys call them. They are omnipresent on the streets. The habit of the Cuban is to walk as little as he may and so one of his first ambitions is to own one of the little, weasley breed of native ponies. These are not twin brothers to the small, sleek, shaggy Shetlands, but are an indigenous product—the reductio ad absurdum almost of some system of cross-breeding, or interbreeding, that has ended in a stock of horse-flesh, small and short as to proportions, burden-bearing to an astounding extent, sure-footed as a Rocky mountain goat and having a mincing, single-foot gait that sends them along five miles an hour for ten hours a day and for weeks in succession, if you insist. Their motion resembles that of a cockroach sprinting across a floor so much more than anything else you ever saw in action that the sobriquet "cockroach pony" describes them absolutely. The average price of these ponies among the Cubans is from $15 to $40, but to an American they are marked up to anywhere from $75 to $150. Some exceptionally handsome and trained specimens cannot be bought for less than $300.

x x x

If you see a Cienfuegos funeral procession you will look at it with considerable curiosity. In front goes the hearse, which is not unlike our American examples and is fairly pretentious in style. The floral tributes, if there be any, are hung around the outside of the hearse. The coffin with the corpse is inside and the cover of the coffin is not fastened down. This is not a precaution taken to give the corpse a chance to escape, if he happens not to be dead, but is because the coffin is usually rented for the occasion. When they get to the cemetery they take the body out, shove it into one of the wall-ovens, or pigeon-hole graves, that is also leased for a term of months or years, or dump it into an earth grave, without coffin or box.

The hearse is followed by more or less of a procession of cabs, while the male relatives and friends of the deceased march afoot on the sidewalk. They always walk to the cemetery and the carriages are to ride back in after the obsequies are over and business must be looked to again. There are no women or children in the procession. These remain at the house and the men attend the burial. Sad and distressing scenes at the grave are avoided by the Cubans. Most frequently, nowadays, the services of a priest are also dispensed with, either because the people are at outs with the pro-Spanish clergy or the charges of the holy men for their assistance are too dear.

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About the colannades that front the Plaza you will find a lot of Gypsy peddlers, male and female—men, women, children and dogs! When they are not wheedling a customer they are drinking and jabbering at the cafe tables. They are of the Spanish breed, sharp, shrewd and saucy. Their stock is made up of cheap jewelry and vagarious haberdasher notions. If you stop to dicker with them and can retain your yankee wits, while being slathered with their symphonic persuasions, you will soon discover that you do not want any of their goods. These gyps are of the kind that can trade the hide off a hairless Mexican dog and yet leave him feeling sort o' mean for robbing a poor Romany refugee!

x x x

When you come to look upon the cathedral—the Roman Catholic parochial church, and the only church in the whole city—you will see a very fine old building, quaint belfry and tower, and an agonizing gang of job-lot bells all jangled out of tune. Services are held some time or other every day. The priests are on hand, but the worshipers are few and far between, and the bells in the tower seem to do most of the heavenly appealing. The late war, as intimated above, has made a bloody chasm between the people and the church. The front of the sacred edifice is largely used to hold up theatrical billbords. As many as three of these latter, filled with fire-and-blood pictures of revolutionary dramas billeted for early production, may be seen leaning against the exterior of the church at the same time. The plays, also, are usually scheduled for the Sunday nights.

x x x

When our regiment arrived here less than a month ago only one little tobacco shop could boast the siren-sign "English Spoken Here!" and even there the English tongue was of a very much wasted, reconcentrado type. But now the sign may be seen upon the outside of scores of shops of all kinds, and happily enough there are occasional instances where the man hired "tu spick Inglis" for the establishment has not "just salired," or gone out, to see another man. Over the door of one of the shops of the splendid Theater Terry waves the old familiar legend "American Bar," and just around the corner, run by a couple of ex-volunteers of the American army, is an apparently very decent sort of "American Sample Room and Lunch Counter." But in most of the Cienfuegos shops they face you, flank you and force your center with cactus-pointed Castilian and go after your shekels like Spanish customs officers, without respect for other forms of philology or fair-dealing.

x x x

One of the hardest experiences an American has, especially if he is of teetotaler habits, is to get a drink of cool, fresh, potable water. In the shops and stores, in the offices and various public resorts—"no hay"—or, as the Dutchman says, "they don'd got it!" You must buy a glass of boiled water, with a suspicion of ice in it and a sweet-potato looking chunk of sponge-sugar balanced on the brim. You souse the sugar into the glass, stir with a spoon, drink until you feel full, pay 5 cents and come away feeling like a fool. Water is a luxury, sold by the water company in kegs from street carts, and comes too high to be given away to every Tom, Dick and Harry with prohibition principles and a dusty gullet.

x x x

The Plaza de Armas, in the center of the city proper, is the point of attraction in the evening. Here the Cuban men and women, young and old, come to promenade, to swap gossip or to make love. From 7 to 10 o'clock every evening the paseo, or central esplanade of the park, is filled with the people of all classes, tribes and complexions. Four evenings of each week the American military band of the Sixth Ohio or Third engineers regale the crowds with music to their exquisite delight. The Cienfuegos plaza is perhaps the most beautiful in Cuba, and the stranger from the states will find it the best moving picture show of Cuban outdoor customs that the island affords.

Ahead of the Procession.

From The Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

Last Sunday's Atlanta Constitution was gorgeous as a peacock—kivered all over with colored picters. Great is The Constitution—it always keeps just a leetle ahead of the procession.

CITY AND RAILROADS ARE LIKELY TO REACH AN EARLY AGREEMENT

Lowering of Whitehall Street Is the Point at Issue, and It Was Fully Discussed at Yesterday's Meeting.

BOTH SIDES MAY YIELD SOME

There Is a Good Prospect for an Agreement.

PROPERTY OWNERS ARE REASONABLE

Some of Them Say That the Proposed Improvements Will Benefit Their Property and They Will Not Claim Any Damages.

The city and the railroads have reached a point where they must compromise before the new passenger station matter progresses.

The city and the roads differ, but if each side will yield a little they can get together.

As has been foreseen from the start, the question of depressing Whitehall street at the railroad crossing is one of much concern to both sides. The city does not wish to make a deep cut there, and the roads say that they cannot elevate their tracks more than six feet above the present street level.

The city is opposed to cutting Whitehall down more than five feet, and at the same time insists on a clearance eleven feet under the tracks.

The roads say that 1 per cent grade is all they can operate approaching the station. That is fifty-two feet in a mile. Again, the Central and the Western and Atlantic do not want to begin elevating their tracks west of Forsyth street bridge.

If the elevation begins at the west side of Forsyth street and is projected east on a 1 per cent grade, it will be about five feet above the present level of Whitehall when it reaches that crossing. The engineers differ somewhat on that point, but it is easily calculated and can be definitely ascertained.

All this was gone over at yesterday's conference between the railroad committee and the committee representing the city council. The meeting was held in Mayor Woodward's office. The members of council present were Messrs. Burns, chairman; Frank Rice, Mayson, LaHatte and Thomson. The roads were represented by President George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, and Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, of the Southern. Mr. Harman, of the Western and Atlantic, could not attend.

Captain Clayton, the city engineer, and Judge Anderson were also there in the city's interest.

Mr. George C. Smith Talks.

The conference was informal. Mr. Smith had some drawings which were shown simply as an illustration of the grades and crossings. He said that he had not been empowered to consider any grade more than 1 per cent or which started west of Forsyth street bridge. He explained the position of the roads and when asked if he thought the station could be built if the city and the roads agreed about the crossings, he replied that he believed it would be built, provided the state would make reasonable terms. The roads would not invest $450,000 in a building which would revert to the state in twenty-one years. Mayor Woodward and others remarked that no one else would and they did not blame the roads for wanting an extension of the lease of the terminal here.

Mr. Smith was asked about the probable plans which the roads would follow in erecting a station and he said that no set of plans had been accepted and it was impossible to tell which plans would be used. The roads would desire to use as much space as possible. It was a question with him about the space. In twenty years it might be that the roads would again find themselves cramped even in a new station.

Mayor Woodward inquired what the effect would be of an enforcement of the existing ordinance prohibiting switching of freight trains through the heart of the city during the day and Mr. Smith answered that it would cause such a delay to a large amount of freight that it could not move by Atlanta at all, but would have to take some other route. The effect would be injurious to the city's interests, and particularly to some of the roads which have no belt line. He said that his company hoped to be permitted to build a belt line and relieve the congestion existing in the heart of the city. He could not say whether the Central and the Western and Atlantic would consent to begin elevating the tracks west of Forsyth street bridge.

Mr. Burns suggested that the Western and Atlantic might change its passenger track to the south, come round by the gas house and get up on a grade as high as the Central's tracks and in this way not interfere with its own freight yard.

The members of council were of the opinion that the roads would consent to start west of the bridge, say fifty feet, and increase their grade possibly one-tenth of 1 per cent so as not to require such a deep cut at Whitehall.

If Whitehall was cut down five feet at the crossing and a 1 per cent grade was started eleven feet above and run westward, it would strike the Central's tracks sixty feet west of the bridge.

The railway men were of the opinion that the roads would share the expense of changing the street grades with the city, but they would want the city to assume responsibility for damages caused by cutting down the streets, if claims for damages should be made.

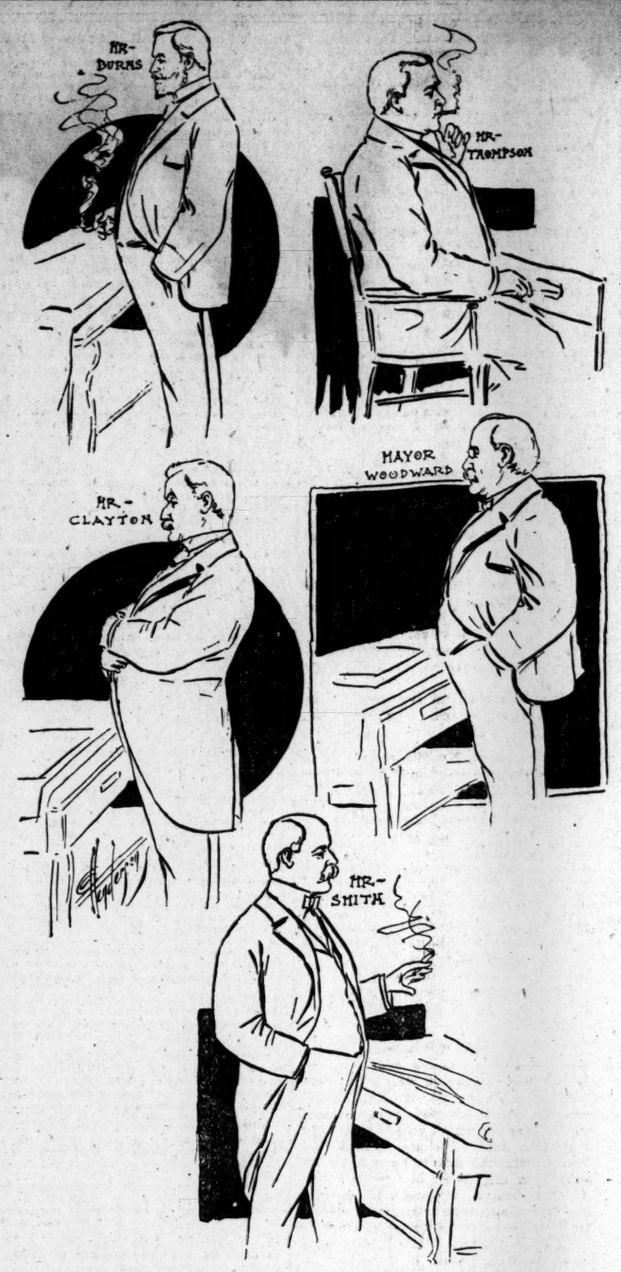
Citizens Should Make Some Concession

Mr. Green Dodd, who was present as a property owner, said that personally he felt that the citizens ought to make some concessions. He would not make any claim for damages if the grade of Pryor street had to be cut down two or three feet. He thought it would be a good idea to open a street from Pryor to Whitehall, and said that it was his opinion that the change would be a great benefit to property. The Alabama street buildings could then have two fronts. The new street would unquestionably be much traveled and the stores opening on it would rent for more money than they pay now.

No definite conclusion was reached, but the council committee will probably invite owners of property abutting on the railroad and on Pryor, Whitehall and Loyd near the crossings to a conference. Several large property owners have stated that they will not claim damages because they believe that a new station with the proposed changes would benefit rather than injure them.

It looks very encouraging for an understanding to be reached between the city and the roads. The difference is not so great but that by some concessions on each side an agreement may be reached.

The largest stock of wines kept by the Urbana Wine Co. enables them to guarantee the age and finish of their Gold Seal champagnes. A dry, pure American wine for American people at less than half the price of imported wine. "Special Dry" and "Brut."



At the Conference Between the City and the Railroads.

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HEIRS SUE TO RECOVER $18,000

Roscoe Ryan's Heirs, of Memphis, Bring Suit Against Executor.

CLAIM IS TRYING TO DEFRAUD

It Is Said He Filed a Mortgage for $51,300 Without Receiving Therefor a Sufficient Consideration.

Suit was filed in the clerk's office yesterday by the heirs of the late Roscoe Ryan, who died in 1885 in Memphis, Tenn., to recover $18,000 which the heirs claim is due them by the executor of the estate, Frank T. Ryan, of this city.

The plaintiffs to the suit are: C. Roscoe Ryan, Lewis W. Ryan and William H. Ryan. The defenants are Frank T. Ryan, Sr., Mrs. H. A. Kirkpatrick and Annie Louise Ryan, as trustee for Frank T. Ryan, Jr., and Annie Louise Ryan and Frank T. Ryan, Jr., individually.

It is alleged in the bill that Roscoe Ryan died many years ago, leaving an estate worth about $225,000 besides the bank account and some other assets. He left a provision whereby Frank T. Ryan, of this city, should be his executor. The affairs of the deceased were turned over to the executor. He began the administration of them and it is alleged that he failed to give over a part of the money which the heirs claimed was due them. Instead he gave a note for $18,000 at 6 per cent interest.

This note fell due and was not paid. In the meantime, it is alleged, Frank T. Ryan gave a mortgage to Mrs. H. A. Kirkpatrick for $51,300, which covered nearly all the property Frank T. Ryan then had. It is claimed that he also gave in trust some of his other property. It is alleged that this mortgage and deed were given with the purpose of hindering and defrauding the heirs of Roscoe Ryan.

It is further alleged that the mortgage and deed given were void, as there was not a considerable and sufficient consideration.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures any case of bronchitis, lung affection and grippe. Physicians prescribe this reliable remedy, and druggists recommend it; because it never fails to cure, and costs but 25 cents a bottle.

GEOLOGICAL BOARD MEETS.

Statehouse Officials Consider Claim of Chemist Laird for Salary at Quarterly Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the state geological board was held in the office of Governor Candler yesterday morning.

The members of the board, which consists of the statehouse officials, were all present at the session. Governor Candler notified the board at the beginning of the meeting of the favorable report of the legislative committee on the geological survey, but the members were of the opinion that action by them on the report would not be authorized under the act of the legislature calling for the investigation, and the indorsement of the report was left with Governor Candler.

A claim presented to the board for salary due by ex-Assistant Chemist Laird was taken up, but after a short discussion action on the claim was postponed.

After the reading of a report from State Geologist W. S. Yeates, informing the board of the progress being made by the survey, the meeting adjourned at the request of Governor Candler, who was compelled to leave the city on a business trip to his old home at Gainesville.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.
We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

CONCERT COMMITTEE MEETS

Sub-Committees on Admissions, Auditing and Transportation Named.

PRICE OF TICKETS ARRANGED

They Will Be Within the Reach of All Who Want To Attend the Concerts.

The committee of eleven appointed by President W. Woods White, of the Atlanta Festival Association, to act upon various matters relating to the Theodore Thomas concert, which will be given in Atlanta on April 17th, 18th and 19th, met in the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League yesterday morning at 12 o'clock.

One of the promary objects in appointing the committee was the formation of a permanent musical organization in Atlanta, which would make an effort to interest the general public in a plan to erect a suitable auditorium for holding musical festivals. This feature, however, was not discussed at the meeting yesterday, the dtails of the Thomas concerts occupying the committee exclusively.

The first business before the committe was the appointment of three sub-committees to look after the various details relating to the coming of the celebrated musician.

Following are the committees:

Committee on transportation, T. H. Martin and J. E. Maddox; committee on auditing, Joseph Jacobs, J. F. Burke and H. H. Cabaniss; committee on admissions, W. L. Peel, T. J. Kelly, H. B. Mareins, J. F. Burke and Oscar Pappenheimer.

After the appointment of these committees the committee discussed the privileges that should be extended the guarantors of the concert fund. Some of the members thought that each of the thirty-six guarantors should be allowed a rebate on their tickets, and a pro rata proportion of the profits of the concerts, if there should be any. This question was discussed at some length, but no definite decision was reached, and it was temporarily held in abeyance.

The price of admission was then discussed. It was finally decided to charge $1.50 for the seats in the first five rows of the parquet, and $1.25 for all other seats downstairs. The balcony seats will sell for $1 and $1.25, according to location, while 50 cents will be the general price of all gallery seats. The boxes will be auctioned off to the highest bidder at the rooms of the Business League, the exact date of the auction to be determined later.

No further business came up and the committee adjourned to meet again today at 12 o'clock, when other matters will be discussed.

Every indication points to large crowds coming to Atlanta to attend the concerts and the committees on transportation and admission will get in communication at once with out-of-town parties who intend attending the concerts, with a view to making up special parties. In a few days all details of the concerts will be definitely arranged and the work of systematic advertising begun.

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits. Life size $100, $300, $500. Pictures in little $50. Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.
Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

Street Committee Met.

The street committee of the city council met yesterday morning and took a trip over the various parts of the city to inspect localities where improvements are petitioned for. The committee has not as yet formulated any report, but will do so at a special meeting called for Monday morning at 9 o'clock. A report will be made to the general council Monday afternoon.

SOLONS AND LIBRARY DIRECTORS CONFER RELATIVE TO NEW LIBRARY

Conference at City Hall Yesterday Afternoon Developed Some Interesting Features Concerning the New Institution.

WHAT Y. M. LIBRARY WANTS

Asks for an Equal Representation on Board of Directors.

OLD ORGANIZATION TO STILL REMAIN

In Case the City Should Fail To Make Appropriations, Directors Want Equivalent of Their Gift To Revert to Them—City's Position.

The conference between the committee from the Young Men's library and the finance committee of the city council at the city hall yesterday afternoon proved one more step toward securing one of the most magnificent free circulating libraries in the south for Atlanta. The city and library officials are going to agree on a consolidation of interests that will result in great benefit to the people of this city.

While no definite agreement was reached yesterday afternoon, yet enough was said to evidence the willingness on the part of the library to donate all its property on reasonable terms to the city for library purposes, and that the city is determined to institute, with the aid of Mr. Carnegie's gift of $100,000, a library that will not only be a credit to the man who gave so much for it, but to the people of this day who accepted the gift and will carry it to such a successful materialization.

The library was represented at the conference by President E. M. Mitchell, F. J. Paxon, J. R. Nutting, Robert Alston and W. M. Kelley. The city was represented by Mayor Woodward and the finance committee, consisting of the following members: Messrs. Turner, Rice, Pope, Mayson, Thomson, Hammond and Maddox. City Attorney Anderson was also present. The conference lasted for about two hours, when it was decided that the representatives of the library should submit a formal proposition to the finance committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon when another meeting will be held.

What the Library Wants.

The representatives of the Young Men's Library Association made only two requirements for their gift of property yesterday afternoon. The first was that the board of directors of the new institution should consist of nine members, four from the city, four from the Young Men's Library, with W. M. Kelley, the ninth, to represent Mr. Carnegie. It was agreed by the library representatives that the library association should only nominate its directors, and that the city council should elect them, the council, of course, having the right to turn down any objectionable nominees.

The second requirement was that in case the city should at any future date refuse to appropriate the $5,000 annually for the maintenance of the institution, the equivelant value of the property donated by the Young Men's Library should revert to that institution, the organization of which was to still be kept intact.

Certain members of the finance committee did not take very kindly to the proposition concerning the board of directors. One reason against it was that the library would have a greater representation than the city, Mr. Kelly now being a director of the former. Mayor Woodward and Alderman Rice thought the city should have the majority on the board, in that the institution was to be owned and controlled by the city, according to the requirement of the gift of Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Rice finally proposed that the city appoint four directors, the Young Men's library four, that four citizens at large be elected by the council and that the mayor and chairman of the finance committee be ex-officio members of the board with equal powers of other members. The library representatives took kindly to this suggestion, and it is probable their written proposition to be presented this afternoon will contain something similar to this suggestion.

City Is in Good Faith.

The members of the finance committee did not heed with much importance the suggestion that the city would not keep up its annual appropriation for the maintenance of the institution as suggested in the second proposition of the library representatives. It was the unanimous opinion of the financiers that there would be absolutely no trouble along this line—that future councils would make the appropriations just as past councils have for years appropriated money to the hospital, to the Technological school and to the local military, etc.

Mayor Woodward stated there was no doubt in his mind that the promise made by the city would be carried out to the letter. In view of the fact, however, that there is a law prohibiting one council from binding a future council, the library representatives made that provision in order to be on the safe side. It is probable they will not insist on this feature, however, as all personally believe that there will be no trouble along this line. When the city of Atlanta makes a promise she keeps it. Moreover, there will doubtless be a bill presented at the next session of the legislature requiring the city to make an annual appropriation of $5,000 for the library. That will settle the legal difficulty.

The requirements made by the library representatives yesterday afternoon is not final. After having heard the discussion, and the attitude of the city on the matter, the directors may make a few changes before this afternoon. When seen last night several of the committeemen stated it was impossible to forecast at that state of the proceedings in what way, if any, today's proposition would differ from that of yesterday.

The library committee made it very plain yesterday that whatever was agreed on would have to be submitted to a vote of the members of the library association. In order to secure a full and favorable vote of the membership, the committeemen stated they were anxious to go to their constituents with as favorable a deal as possible.

There Will Be No Back Step.

The position to be assumed in the new library movement is very clear from yesterday's meeting. Mayor Woodward made a speech at the beginning of the conference which gives the situation in a nutshell. He stated that while the city would be glad to have the co-operation of the Young Men's Library Association, and would appreciate the gift of its property, yet that this was not essential to the erection of the new institution, which, he said, would be built whether the Young Men's Library decided to aid or not. He laid stress on the fact that the Carnegie gift was made to the city, that the city had accepted it, and that the city would furnish a site itself, in case the Young Men's Library did not desire to do so.

Moreover, the representatives of the library association were given to understand that the city would rule the new library. The present library will, of course, be given just representation, but the city would be the chief executor.

The main proposition will be settled at the meeting this afternoon, and it is probable the question of a site, building, etc., will be referred to a sub-committee consisting of councilmen and library committeemen. There is no doubt that a harmonious agreement will be reached from the present outlook.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Friday, March 17, 1899.

311. Davidson, ex'r, v. Story et al. Before Judge Callaway, Richmond superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. The evidence warranted the auditor in finding that the estate of the defendant's testator was not entitled to any credit upon the item for professional services set up in defense to the plaintiff's action; and there was no error in charging against such estate the amount alleged to have been retained for attorneys' fees, with interest from the time such amount was appropriated by the deceased.

(a) Can an executor, who is an attorney at law, charge the estate which he represents with the value of professional services rendered by him to the estate, unless the same be allowed by the ordinary as "extra compensation" for "extraordinary services?"

2. Even if in any case where legatees under a will resort to a court of equity for the settlement of an estate, such court can relieve an executor from a forfeiture of commissions growing out of a failure to make returns, there was no error in the present case in refusing to exercise this power.

3. It being within "the province of the judge to determine upon whom the costs shall fall" in an equity case, the exercise of this power will not be controlled unless it is manifest that it has been abused. There was no error in the present case in requiring each of the parties to pay one-half of the auditor's fee, nor in requiring the defendant to pay all other costs.

4. There was sufficient evidence before the auditor to authorize a finding in favor of the plaintiffs on all of the items which he allowed them. While in some instances the evidence was conflicting, and in others not very strong, this court will not control the discretion of the trial judge in refusing to allow any of the exceptions of fact. There was no ruling by the judge on any of the exceptions of law which would require a reversal of the judgmnt.

5. When all of the exceptions of law and fact were dismissed, a decree should have been rendered without a verdict of a jury, but the condition of the verdict, though improper, will not require a reversal of the judgment. The judge intended that the verdict and decree should be entered in accordance with the auditor's report, and while it appears from the record that the decree does not exactly conform thereto, the judgment is affirmed, with direction that the verdict and decree be amended so as to conform to the auditor's report. As this could have been done in the superior court by a simple motion, and it was not necessary to bring the case to this court for this purpose, the costs of bringing the main bill of exceptions here will not be taxed against the defendant in error.

Judgment on main bill of exceptions affirmed with directions; crossbill dismissed.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson and W. K. Miller, for plaintiff in error in main bill.

H. C. Roney and Leonard Phinizy, contra.

312. Gay, adm'r, v. Gay. Before Judge Gamble. Emanuel superior court.

Little, J.—1. It appearing that the question made in the crossbill of exceptions is controlling upon the case as a whole, it has been first considered; and inasmuch as the judgment therein is reversed, there is no occasion for determining the errors alleged in the main bill of exceptions. Cheshire v. Williams, 101 Ga., 814.

2. Upon the line of construction indicated by this court in White v. Hopkins, 80 Ga., 154, which has since been followed in Goff v. Davenport, 96 Ga., 423, and Guthrie v. Guthrie, decided at the March term, 1898, the instrument in the present case was a deed and not a will.

Judgment on crossbill of exceptions reversed. Main bill dismissed. All concurring.

P. W. Williams and Williams & Williams, for plaintiff in error.

Safford & Mitchell, contra.

313. Heidt v. Canuet & So. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1 In determining whether or not a superior court erred in dealing with a certiorari, this court must ascertain the facts by looking to the statements made in the answer to the writ of certiorari, and consequently, allegations in a petition for certiorari cannot, except as verified by the answer, be considered.

2. Applying this obviously correct rule to the present case, in manifestly appears that the verdict rendered in the justice's court in the plaintiff's favor was right, and the only result which could have been legally arrived at under the pleadings and evidence. This being so, the court erred in sustaining the certiorari sued out by the defendants.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. G. & D. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.

Alexander & Hitch, contra.

314. Johnstone v. Taliaferro. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

Cobb, J.—The words "child" and "children," appearing in a deed conveying to an unmarried female certain property during her life, and at her death to such child or children as she may leave living at the time of her death, will not include an illegitimate child of such female born several years after making the deed, unless it plainly appears from the language of the instrument that it was the intention of the grantor that an illegimate child was to take thereunder.

(a) The word "issue," used in a subsequent part of the deed under consideration in the present case, is to be given the same meaning as the words child or children.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring, except Lewis, J., disqualified.

Burton Smith, Mercer & Mercer and Spencer R. Atkinson, for plaintiff in error.

Saussy & Saussy and Erwin, duBignon, Chisholm & Clay, contra.

315. Wells et al v. Mayor, etc., of Savannah et al. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

Lewis, Jr.—1. Even if the municipal authorities of any city in this state had, prior to the constitution of 1877, the power by contract with any of its citizens, to perpetually exempt property from taxation, before a claim to such an exemption could be seriously entertained, the existence of such a contract would have to be clearly and specically shown.

(a) The record in this case fails to disclose any contract between the city of Savannah and the plaintiffs or any of their predecessors in title to the land claimed to be exempt from municipal taxation. Such a contract will not be implied from the fact that the marshal of the city customarily announced, when lands of like character were exposed for public sale, that the same were not subject to city taxes, nor from the fact that it was generally understood by the public that such property would be so exempt, nor from the further fact that for many years the city never undertook to exercise over this class of property its powers of taxation.

2. All other questions presented by the record in this case were specifically adjudicated by this court in its decision therein, as reported in 87 Ga., 397.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Saussy & Saussy, for plaintiff in error.

Samuel B. Adams, contra.

316. Collins, Grayson & Co. v. Mobile Fruit and Trading Co. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court

Simmons, C. J.—This case presents no question of law, and no error is alleged except the refusal of the court below to grant a new trial. The evidence, though conflicting, fully warranted the verdict, and the trial judge was satisfied with the same. In view of the long established and unvarying rule applicable in such cases, there was no good reason for anticipating a reversal of the judgment below, and consequently the case must have been brought to this court for the purpose of delay only. Accordingly, on motion of counsel for defendant in error, 10 per cent damages are awarded in its favor against the plaintiffs in error. In future this court will in similar cases award damages for delay, whether asked for or not.

Judgment affirmed with damages. All concurring.

Charlton, Mackall & Anderson, for plaintiffs in error.

William W. Gordon, Jr., contra.

317. Freyermuth v. South Bound Railroad Co. Before Judge Falligant. Effingham superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. The evidence introduced in behalf of the plaintiff showing that his injuries were occasioned either by his own negligence or as the result of a pure accident there was no error in granting a nonsuit.

2. Where a plaintiff had testified fully and at length as to the manner in which he was injured on a particular occasion, there was no abuse of discretion by the court, after announcing that a nonsuit would be granted, in refusing to allow the plaintiff to be reintroduced as a witness "for the purpose of making clear his testimony in regard to the way" in which the injury was caused, it not appearing to what additional facts, if any, the plaintiff would have testified, had he been permitted to again take the stand.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

H. B. Strange and P. W. Meldrim, for plaintiff in error.

Denmark, Adams & Freeman, contra.

318. Graham v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. Before Judge Norwood. City court of Savannah.

Lewis, J.—1. Stipulations in a policy of insurance to the effect that no suit or action for the recovery of any claim by virtue of the policy should be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless such suit or action should be commenced within twelve months after the loss of the property insured; that a particular statement of the loss should be presented to the company by the insured at its office as soon thereafter as possible; and that payment should be made sixty days after due notice and satisfactory proofs of loss had been received at the company's office are conditions precedent to a recovery on such policy.

2. After there has been a failure by the insured to comply with such conditions, and the time has elapsed within which the insured has a right of action against the company under the provisions in the policy, a local agent of the company, through whom application was made and the insurance obtained, has not the power to bind the company by any waiver of any of the conditions named in the policy, a failure to comply with which by the insured had already resulted in a forfeiture of his right of action.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

William R. Leaken, J. M. Dreyer and Edward S. Elliott, for plaintiff in error.

Denmark, Adams & Freeman, contra.

319. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Co. v. Today. Before Judge Norwood. City court of Savannah.

Lumpkin, P. J.—This case is controlled by the decision in Gilbert v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. 104 Ga. 412, followed in Jordan v. Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway Co. 105 Ga. (March term, 1898.)

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Erwin, duBignon, Chisholm & Clay and W. B. Stephens, for plaintiff in error.

Twiggs & Oliver, contra.

320. Solomon v. Carroll. Before Judge Norwood. City court of Savannah.

Little, J.—This being the first grant of a new trial, and an examination of the record disclosing nothing taking the same out of the provisions of section 5585 of the civil code, the judgment below is

Affirmed. All concurring.

Wilson & Rogers and Denmark, Adams & Freeman, for plaintiff in error.

Twiggs & Oliver, contra.

321. Perry v. Reese, Judge. Taylor v. Reese, Judge. Applications for mandamus.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. If, upon the trial of a criminal case in a court whose judgments are directly reviewable by the supreme court, an error of law be committed the necessary effect of which is to control the verdict and thus deprive the accused of a fair and lawful trial, he may, without moving for a new trial, sue out a bill of exceptions for the purpose of having such error corrected.

2. When the refusal of a judge to certify a bill of exceptions tendered to him in a criminal case in which no motion for a new trial had been made is based solely upon the ground that in his opinion he had, in the absence of such a motion, no authority to certify the bill of exceptions, this court, without inquiring into the merits of the questions presented by the bill of exceptions, will by mandamus absolute command the judge to certify the same. The decisions of this court in Pitts v. Hall, Judge, 60 Ga. 389, and Dotterer et al. v. Harden, Judge, 88 Ga. 145, in so far as they hold to the contrary, are, upon a review thereof, overruled.

Mandamus absolute ordered in each case. All concurring.

Horace M. Holden and Alexander W. Stephens, for movants.

322. Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Dorsey. Before Judge Beck. Henry superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. It is too late after a motion for a new trial has, without objection to the brief of evidence, been heard and determined upon its merits, to raise the question that the brief was not duly filed.

2. While it is the duty of a conductor to ascertain before reaching a flag station whether or not there is on board a passenger ticketed thereto, there is a corresponding duty on the passenger who has purchased a ticket to such a station, upon discovering that he has been overlooked by the conductor, to call the latter's attention to the fact and surrender the ticket, in order that the conductor may know the passenger's destination and have the train stopped for him to alight. The failure of a passenger to observe this duty is a material matter in determining whether or not, in a given instance, carrying the passenger beyond his station was wholly attributable to the negligence of the railway company, or whether the passenger, by exercising the proper diligence, could have avoided being carried beyond such station.

3. In the trial of a case to which, under the evidence introduced by the defendant, the rule above stated is applicable, it was erroneous to charge the jury without explanation or qualification: "You must determine from the evidence whether by the exercise of extraordinary diligence the conductor could, on the occasion alleged, have ascertained the destination" of the passenger. The failure of the court to instruct the jury concerning the duty of the passenger under such circumstances is all the more objectionable when it clearly appears that the latter was perfectly familiar with the situation and must have known the train would run beyond the flag station unless the conductor was notified to have it stopped.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Hall & Boynton, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Dicken, G. W. Bryan, L. R. Ray and E. J. Reagan, contra.

323. Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Cannon. Before Judge Beck. City court of Griffin.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. The burden of showing that the expulsion of a person from a passenger car was lawful does not devolve upon a railway company until it be shown that this person was rightfully in the car.

2. When the purchaser of a reduced rate excursion railway ticket, by signing a special contract thereon, agrees with the company issuing the ticket that "it shall not be good for returning passage unless the holder identifies himself . . as the original purchaser to the satisfaction of" a designated agent of the company in the town or city to which the purchase is to be transported on his "going passage;" that "when officially signed and stamped by said agent, this ticket shall then be good for return passage," and that "the holder will identify himself . . as the original purchaser of this ticket by writing his . . name or by other means, if necessary, when required by conductors or agents," it is incumbent upon such purchaser, as a condition precedent to having the ticket so signed and stamped, to furnish such proof of his identity and of the fact that he was the original purchaser as would be sufficient to satisfy a reasonable man. Under such contract, the validating agent is entitled to call for other proof of identity than that afforded by the holder's writing his name.

3. It was, on the trial of a case involving the determination of the question whether or not there had been due compliance with the terms of such a contract, erroneous to instruct the jury that if the proof furnished to the validating agent by the ticket holder as to his identity, etc., was satisfactory to them, he was entitled to have the ticket validated.

4. It was, in such a trial, also erroneous to give in charge to the jury language authorizing them to infer that if the ticket holder produced to the validating agent evidence sufficient to show that the former "was the man he represented himself to be," this would identify him as the original purchaser of the ticket.

5. When, in such a trial, it was apparent that the manner in which the purchaser's name was written at the time of obtaining the ticket was peculiar and unusual, and therefore a matter of much consequence upon the question of identification at the time the ticket was presented for validation, it was erroneous to charge that "if the plaintiff signed said ticket in the presence of the validating officer, it is immaterial as to the nature and character of this signature."

6. The court ought not, in such a trial, to have given a charge to the effect that if the validating agent refused to sign and stamp the ticket and the holder boarded a train, tendered the ticket to a conductor, identified himself as the man he represented himself to be and as the original purchaser of the ticket, at the same time informing the conductor that the ticket had been offered for validation, and the conductor thereupon refused to accept the ticket and ejected the holder, he was entitld to rcover.

7. If the purchaser of such a ticket, at the time of buying the same, intentionally adopted as the method of signing his name the making of the letters thereof in the form of printed characters, and thus rendered it impossible to identify himself as the original purchaser by reproducing his signature, the burden was on him to find other means of satisfactory identification. Merely proving by witnesses that his name was the same as that "printed" upon the ticket would not, in every case and under all circumstances, be sufficient or satisfactory proof that he was the original purchaser.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Hall & Boynton, for plaintiff in error.

R. T. Daniel, contra.

324. Mattlage v. Mulherin's Sons & Co. Before Judge Callaway. Richmond superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. A lessee from the grantor in a security deed, which has been duly filed and recorded, can be dispossessed in a summary way by the sheriff for the purpose of placing in possession a purchaser of the property at a sale had under a judgment setting up a special lien upon the same, rendered in a suit by the creditor on the debt secured by such deed, notwithstanding the lease may be older than the judgment under which the sale was had.

2. A duly filed and recorded deed, which plainly shows that it was given to secure a debt, but does not show when the same matures, is notice to one dealing with the grantor therein of all the rights which the grantee has under the contract, performance of which is thereby secured. Especially is this true where the deed in terms refers to the bond for titles held by the grantor as containing the "terms and conditions" of the contract of indebtedness.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson, by J. R. Lamar, for plaintiff in error.

F. W. Capers, contra.

325. Jacobson v. Jacobson. Before Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

Little, J.—Where the return of appraisers duly appointed to set aside a year's support out of the estate of a decedent to a widow and three minor children, the offspring of the decedent by a former wife, and the return made by such appraisers specifically assigns a sum of money and the household and kitchen furniture to the widow, and also specifically assigns sums of money to each of the minor children by name, and a caveat is filed by the administrator of the decedent, which in terms raises an objection only to the sum set apart for such widow, the issue to be determined by the ordinary does not include the allowance to the children, and when after an appeal from judgment of the ordinary to the superior court on the issue so formed, it appears that a settlement has been made between the caveator and the widow, such caveat cannot thereafter be so amended as to bring in issue the allowance made to the children, but on motion the appeal should be dismissed.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

H. W. Johnson, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

326. Glover v. S., F. & W. Ry. Co. Before Judge Norwood. City court of Savannah.

Cobb, J.—1. The amendments to the petition did not set up a new and distinct cause of action, and the petition as amended set forth a cause of action against the defendant.

2. An action brought by a widow to recover for the homicide of her husband under section 3828 of the civil code is not barred, if the same is filed within two years from the death of her husband, notwithstanding it appears on the face of the petition that it was filed more than two years from the date of the injury from which death resulted.

3. A plaintiff who submits to a ruling that his petition is defective without amendment and amends to meet the objection, which would otherwise result in dismissing his case, will not be thereafter heard to say that the amendment was not necessary.

4. The evidence on the questions of negligence involved was of such a character that the case should have been submitted to a jury. It was therefore error to grant a nonsuit.

Judgment on main bill of exceptions reversed; on cross-bill affirmed. All concurring.

Twiggs & Oliver, for plaintiff in error.

Erwin, duBignon, Chisholm & Clay, contra.

327. McDonald v. Taylor et al. Before Judge Felton. Crawford superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. A will devising to J. described land "to belong to her during her natural life and at her death to her son W., if living," gives to W. a vested remainder, but the same is subject to be divested upon his dying before the termination of the life estate.

2. Where the owner of a life estate and an undivided one-seventh interest in fee conveys to another an interest in the property described as "the life interest and estate" of the grantor, such language will not be sufficient to pass to the grantee the undivided one-seventh interest in fee, when construing the deed as a whole it is manifest that the grantor intended to convey the life estate only.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error.

R. D. Smith and Guerry & Hall, contra.

328. Hicks v. Ga. So. & Fla. Ry. Co. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. A promise by a conductor to a passenger to stop a train when it arrived at a station at which it was not scheduled to stop, so as to allow the passenger to alight thereat, accompanied by a direction "to be out on the platform ready to get off," did not warrant the passenger, except at his own risk, in leaving his seat in a car and going out on the platform thereof when the train was rushing by the station at a high rate of speed (in the present instance, forty-five miles an hour) and there was no slackening of its speed or anything indicating an intention by the persons in charge of it to bring it to a stop.

2. The evidence introduced for the plaintiff showing affirmatively that the injuries of which he complained were caused by his own gross negligence, the court was right in granting a nonsuit.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Nottingham & Polhill and R. H. Culverhouse, for plaintiff in error.

R. C. Jordan, contra.

329. Boyd v. Collins, administrator. Before Judge Ross. City court of Macon.

Lewis, J.—There being no error of law complained of, and the verdict not being without evidence to support it, this court will not interfere with the discretion of the trial judge in overruling a motion for a new trial upon general grounds.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error.

Smith & Jones, contra.

330. Wegman Piano Company v. Irvine et al. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. A homestead estate is in the nature of a trust estate of which the head of the family is the trustee; and a judgment rendered in a suit brought against the head of the family as such, seeking to subject the homestead estate to the payment of a debt alleged to belong to the class of debts for the payment of which the homestead could be rendered liable, will be binding upon the beneficiaries of the homestead, although they are not parties to the action.

2. In a suit of the character above described, where, under the pleadings, the effect of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff is to hold that the debt upon which the proceeding was founded was one for which the homestead was liable, the judgment upon this question is conclusive against the beneficiaries of the homestead as well as the head of the family.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Dasher, Park & Gerdine, for plaintiff in error.

H. F. Strobecker, contra.

331. Harris, executor, v. Mathews, executor. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—As to a claim or demand by one partner against another, arising out of the partnership business, the statute of limitations does not in any event begin to run until after a dissolution of the partnership; and this is true, although for a considerable period before dissolution the firm had not been actively engaged in the prosecution of its business, but had placed its assets in the hands of an agent for the purpose of collecting the same and paying the partnership debts. It follows that where a firm was composed of two partners, both of whom died before a dissolution by agreement had been made or the partnership affairs settled, a suit upon a demand of the nature above indicated, by the representative of one partner against the representative of the other was in time if brought within four years of the death of the partner who died first.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

R. N. Holtzclaw, for plaintiff in error.

H. A. Mathews, contra.

332. Everett et al. v. Sparks, administrator. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—Attachment for contempt is not a remedy for enforcing the payment of a judgment for money, rendered against an administrator by a court of ordinary upon a citation to account instituted by heirs. This is true though the judgment may recite that the amount for which it is rendered is "in the hands of said administrator to be administered," when it is apparent from the record of the entire proceeding that the administrator was simply adjudged liable as a debtor in the amount stated, and there was no adjudication that he actually had in his hands "the identical money derived from the estate or its assets."

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

A. C. Riley and M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error.

Bacon, Miller & Brunson, contra.

333. Hardison v. Thompson. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Little, J.—The record does not show that any error was committed in admitting evidence. The verdict was not contrary to law, and was fully sustained by the decided weight of the evidence. There was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

A. T. Harper and M. G. Bayne, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Davis and D. L. Henderson, contra.

334. Sanders et al. v. Houston Guano and Warehouse Company. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. Where one conveys by deed property to another in trust for the sole use and benefit of the latter's wife and children, including those that might thereafter be born to such husband and wife, the trust remains executory and the legal title continues vested in the trustee, so long as there is a possibility of further issue of the marriage between the trustee and his wife. The fact that some of the children had arrived at age does not render the trust so far executed as to confer upon them legal title to any interest in the land, especially during the lifetime of the grantor who enjoins, in his deed creating the trust estate, upon the trustee the duty of providing a support for the grantor during his life.

(a) On the trial of a claim filed by the children to property levied on to satisfy a judgment against the trustee, subjecting the trust estate, it was not error for the court to exclude testimony offered by the claimants, tending to show that, on account of the age of the mother at the time of the trial, there was no possibility of further issue of the marriage, it appearing that the debt upon which the original action to subject the trust estate was based was contracted more than five years prior to such trial.

2. Where such property so conveyed in trust consists mainly of land adapted only for farming purposes, the trustee has the right to carry on the business of cultivating the land for the benefit of the cestuis que trust; and any debt contracted by him for the purpose of purchasing such personalty as was necessary to enable him to conduct the farm is an obligation undertaken for the benefit of the trust estate, and upon a proper case made the creditor can subject the trust estate to the payment of such a claim.

(a) In a suit for this purpose it is not necessary to make the beneficiaries parties thereto; service upon the trustee is binding on a cestui que trust.

(b) Nor is it necessary in such an action to allege that the income of the estate was insufficient to pay the debt; as the statute makes the corpus subject regardless of the income.

(c) The judgment subjecting the trust estate is not void because the trustee applied the income from the farm only for the benefit of himself and wife; it not being claimed that the creditor had any knowledge of any intention to misappropriate the income, or misuse the trust property, when the credit was extended to the trustee.

(d) Even if the petition in such a case was not sufficiently full, but was good against a general demurrer and simply contained minor defects that would have been clearly amenable had objection been made thereto at the trial, such irregularities or defects are cured by the judgment, which binds not only the trustee but also the beneficiaries.

3. Where in such a suit against a trustee, brought after the passage of the act embodied in section 4961 of the civil code, the petition sets forth the cause of action in orderly and distinct paragraphs, as required by this section, and no answer is filed by the defendant denying or calling for proof of any of the allegations in the petition, such petition may be taken as prima facie true, and it was not necessary for the plaintiff to introduce further testimony in order to make out his case.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Nottingham & Polhill and R. N. Holtzclaw, for plaintiffs in error.

Louis L. Brown, contra.

335. Sanders et al. v. Smisson. Before Judge Felton. Houston superior court.

Lewis, J.—The questions presented by the record in this case are controlled by the decision of this court this day rendered in the case of Sanders et al. v. Houston Guano and Warehouse Company.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Nottingham & Polhill and R. N. Holtzclaw for plaintiffs in error.

Louis L. Brown, contra.

336. Price Baking Powder Company v. Macon Telegraph Publishing Company. Before Judge Ross. City court of Macon.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1 This being an action by the plaintiff against the defendant for money alleged to be due for the publication of an advertisement in a newspaper conducted by the former, and the evidence disclosing that the defendant made with a third person, acting independently and in his own behalf, a contract to have the advertisement in question inserted in this newspaper for a specified period covering the time set out in the plaintiff's petition, and there being no proof authorizing a finding that this third person was, at the time he agreed to have the advertising done for the defendant, the agent of the publishing company, there could be no lawful recovery by the plaintiff.

2. The evidence demanded the verdict for the defendant; and therefore, irrespective of the errors alleged, the court ought not to have granted a new trial.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Steed & Wimberly and W. D. Nottingham, for plaintiff in error.

Smith & Jones, contra.

337. Ernest v. Merritt et al. Before Judge Felton. Bibb superior court.

Little, J.—1. An equitable petition brought by creditors of a husband against him and his wife, alleging a conspiracy by them to defeat his creditors by fraudulently placing in her the title to property belonging to him and justly subject to the payment of his debts, setting up divers and complicated transactions, including the making of various deeds by the husband to the wife, the object and purpose of which, according to the averments of the petition, were to accomplish the end stated, and praying that portions of the property described be decreed subject to the petitioners' claims, was not demurrable. In such a case the remedy at law would not be adequate and complete.

2. A voluntary deed executed when the grantor is insolvent is void against existing creditors. Such a deed is likewise void as to creditors, though the grantor be not insolvent at the time of making the deed, if his purpose in so doing is to hinder, delay or defraud creditors; and this would be true whether the donee knew of the fraudulent intention or not.

3. One who takes a deed based on a valuable consideration, not so grossly inadequate as to suggest fraud, is not affected by an intention to defraud in the mind of the grantor but unknown to the grantee.

(a) A charge contrary to the principle just laid down is not, however, in a given case, cause for a new trial, when the evidence demanded a finding that the grantor's fraudulent intention was in fact known to the grantee.

4. When a conspiracy between a husband and wife to defraud his creditors has been established, evidence of declarations made by him while the conspiracy was pending, and tending to show the intent to defraud, are admissible against the wife; especially so when the husband remains in possession of the property which his creditors are seeking to subject, and which he had conveyed to her.

5. On the trial of a case of the nature above indicated, evidence of admissions by the wife, tending to establish the fraud of the husband and her knowledge of and connivance in the same, are of course admissible against her.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

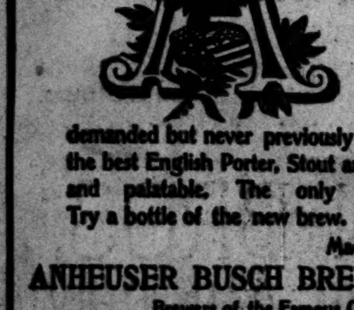
Hardeman & Moore, for plaintiff in error.

Kibbee & Crump and Hardeman, Davis & Turner, contra.

On next Monday the call of the civil docket will be resumed, for oral argument, beginning with the northern circuit, October term, 1898, and continuing from day to day until the cases remaining on that docket have been heard.

The New Brew

of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n



Black & Tan

—"The American Porter"

Supplies a delightful beverage to the American public that has long been demanded but never previously attained. It is superior in every way to the best English Porter, Stout and 'alf and 'alf; being mellow, refreshing and palatable. The only perfect Porter of American make. Try a bottle of the new brew. Sold at all buffets.

Made only by

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Famous Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser Standard, Pale Lager and Anheuser-Busch Dark.

To Ladies

Obliged to use a stimulant



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Is Recommended Because of Its

Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

Indorsed by Leading Physicians.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GRAIN-O BRINGS RELIEF

to the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15c. and 25c. per package.

Notice of Water Main Bond Election.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta that the mayor and general council of said city have called an election to be held at the several voting precincts in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours for holding elections, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1899, to determine whether the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta will assent by the requisite two-thirds majority to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta, to be sold for not less than par, and the proceeds thereof applied only to the laying and extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. The bonds proposed to be issued are two hundred bonds of said city of Atlanta of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to run thirty years and bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum. The principal and interest of said bonds to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, and no part of the principal of said bonds to be paid before their maturity and the interest to be paid semi-annually. In the event said bonds are issued an annual tax will be levied beginning with the year 1899 and continuing through the year 1928, sufficient in amount to pay eight thousand dollars per annum of interest on said bonds, and also to raise six thousand seven hundred dollars per annum on account of the principal of said bonds; the amounts so raised on account of the principal of said bonds to be put in the sinking fund of said city and kept by the sinking fund commission and applied at the maturity of the bonds to their payment.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, as registrar of voters for elections ordered by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, has opened books of registration for the purpose of registering the qualified voters for this election and that books of registration will be kept open daily, Sundays excepted, until within four days of the day of said election, at his office in the annex of the courthouse, to-wit: On East Hunter street in the city of Atlanta, and only those voters registering for said election shall be permitted to vote therein. The voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets the words: "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and those opposing the issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets: "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds." The election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations governing election of mayor, aldermen and councilmen.

This notice is given pursuant to an ordinance calling said election, approved on the 6th day of March, 1899.

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR

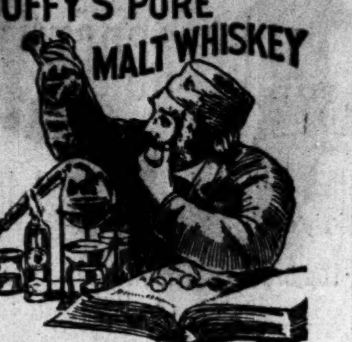
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers

Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 per annum.

A MEDICINE—A STIMULANT.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE

NO FUSEL OIL

For affections of the throat and lungs. A safeguard against pneumonia. He who takes it may be as well at home as if he spent the winter in the Adirondack woods. Pamphlet for the asking.

DUFF MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.

$2,500—Nice lot on Auburn avenue, near Ivy street; very cheap.

$2,500—Splendid brick store and vacant corner lot; well located; must go.

$2,000—Splendid Loyd street corner lot; very close in; a bargain.

West Peachtree—Lot 50x200; a beauty; very cheap; must go cheap.

$2,300—Beautiful Gordon street, West End home; large lot; 8-room house; easy terms.

$2,600—Nice Georgia avenue house and lot; near Washington street. This is cheap.

$4,500—Splendid Inman Park house and lot.

$16,500—North Broad street store offered at sacrifice; worth $20,000.

$1,000—7½ acres near car line ¾ mile east of city.

Money to lend—5 to 8 per cent city property. Office 12 E. Alabama street. Tel. 363.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA GA.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co.,

8 E. Wall Street, Kimball House.

12 r. h., 137 Spring	$25 00
9-r. h., 139 Auburn	27 50
7-r. h., large grounds, 425 Luckie	20 00
7-r. h., 324½ Houston	22 50
7-r. h., 265 Woodward	18 00
6-r. h., 69 Fraser	18 00
6-r. h., 74 Smith	18 00
6-r. h., 37 Richardson	17 00
5-r. h., 10 Hardin	15 00
5-r. h., 10 Hill	13 60
6-r. h., Gullatt	16 00

Bring in your houses if you want them rented.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Farm—1,200 acres, well improved and adapted for stock, sheep raising or general farming, fruits, eight miles of Tallapoosa, Ga., for only $3,000.

Eight-room house, close in, 201 Washington street, on lot 50x200, for $6,000.

Modern 8-room house, lot 50x190 Linden ave., near Boulevard, for $2,300.

Washington street lot, 50x200, east front, close in, near Rawson street, for only $4,000.

Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $300 per annum, for $3,000.

Peachtree house and lot on a corner in two blocks of governor's mansion, $20,000.

Modern home, corner lot, Capitol avenue, in two blocks of state capitol, for $7,500.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists, skillful, soon graduated. Home. Box 196, Chicago.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22 30t

PERSONAL.

BLOOD POISONING, primary secondary and tertiary, colored spots, mucous patches in mouth, ulcers and sores. Guaranteed permanent cure. Universal Vitaline Co., Box 292, Hammond, Ind. wed sat sun 1 m

I hereby give notice that I will make application at next regular meeting of city council for retail liquor license at No. 2 Peachtree. W. R. CANNON.

FOR RENT—Offices.

BEAUTIFUL offices, cheapest in city, all conveniences. Brown Bldg, Pryor & Wall. For rates, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 3-5 6m

DRESSMAKING.

MADAM KELLOGG, owing to an increase of business, has removed her office and school to the Grand, and for ten days offers special terms to pupils. This is a genuine tailor system. It saves time and the danger of spoiling goods; no refitting required. Good wages guaranteed to agents. Ten ladies can find permanent employment by calling upon Madam Kellogg. Room 600, the Grand. sun fri sat

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large nicely furnished front room and good board to couple for $8 per week. 134 Ivy.

THE NORMANDIE, 286 Peachtree; pleasant rooms wth board. 3—18—2t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—1 safe, office desks and fixtures and about $3,000 worth of tailors' trimmings and wools; will sell in any quantity. Will make up goods in single garments or by the dozen. Star Tailors, 40 North Forsyth street. 3, 18—3t

WE ARE headquarters for ambri and orange cane, german and cattail millet, velvet bean, the new forage plant, cotton seeds; write for prices. Send for our illustrated seed catalogue mailed free. McMillan's Seed Store, 35 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—1 4x7 feet mirror, tables, office desks, 1 Remington typewriter, one Mosler safe and several hundred pairs of pants and suits all ready made, and made to order. Star Tailors, 40 North Forsyth street. 3, 18—3

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

DONKEY FOR SALE—A nice, well broke young jennet, accustomed to children; perfectly docile, and the very thing for the boys; cheap. Apply to A. Montgomery, agent Southern Ex. Co. 3-15-5t

FOR SALE—Gentle family horse with buggy and harness cheap. Apply to Hillery at Star Tailors. 3-14-3t

FOR SALE—Second-hand T-cart, or will exchange for a light one-horse surrey. Address P. O. Box 207, City. 3-17-3t

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS

51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A man with ability, with small capital to sell the cheapest and strongest light on earth; 100 candle power 14 hours for 2 cents; best seller on the market. Address The Best Light Company, Canton, O.

WANTED—A special salesman on trial for a special business. If trial satisfactory a permanent position. Call between 8 and 12 Saturday. A. J. McBride, 841 Equitable building.

MAN OR LADY to travel and appoint agents. Established firm, $50 per mo. and all expenses to start. Mfr., Box 398, Phila., Pa. 3-1 wed sat sun

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS—I wish to represent a few manufacturers for Atlanta. Want goods to sell on commission to all dealers. Am experienced business man and well known here. Have centrally located office. Manufacturers' Agent, box 54, city. 3-17-fri sun wed

DIRT TO MOVE—I want several thousand yards of dirt in West End, and would be glad to talk with contractors and graders about it. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street. 3-17-2t

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, Cincinnati, O. 3-11-12t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper by an experienced young man who is holding a good position; can give satisfactory reason for desiring to change location and can furnish unquestionable references. Address Kentucky, care of this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SETTLED German girl wants position as cook. Apply 36 North Forsyth street.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X., 46 La Crosse, Wis. sat-sun

GENERAL AGENTS to hire local canvassers; salary and expenses to right party. Phelps Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 3-15 wed sat

THE CLIPPER FIRE EXTINGUISHER received two gold medals and diploma, Omaha exposition. For territory and prices write the New Process Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex. 12—24—tf—sat

PROFITABLE work offered agents in every town to secure subscriptions to The Ladies' Home Journal and The Saturday Evening Post. Good pay for good work. We want agents to work thoroughly and with business system to cover each section with our illustrated little booklets and other advertising matter. How well some of our agents have succeeded is told in a little booklet we would like to send you—portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ALL ACCEPTED LOANS made promptly; loans made on rent-producing real estate. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., Broad and Alabama streets. 3-21-1m

MONEY to lend, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rate of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

THOS. W. JACKSON, bankers, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown Bldg., Pryor and Wall Sts.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—Or for exchange for Atlanta property, 500 feet of deep water front in Brunswick. Address Brobson, Fendig & Co., Brunswick, Ga. 3-1-14t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to invest $200 or more, securing large permanent income. Capital safe, profits sure. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 3-17-1m

WANTED—Physician who is a regular graduate and can furnish A1 references. To the right one an opportunity of a life time is offered; a guaranteed salary of $150 per month and a quarter interest in the leading medical specialist's office in the south, doing a cash business of $12,000 to $15,000 per year. $5,000 required, and none need answer unless they mean business and can show ability and satisfactory references. Address XXX, care Constitution.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Level lot on West Peachtree for lot improved or unimproved. Pay difference, if any. Prefer North avenue, Piedmont or Juniper street. Address H. M. T., care Constitution. 3-15-5t

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY PAY high prices for your fresh meats when you can go to Fulton Market Co., 15 Marietta street, and buy at the following low prices:

Loin Steak	10c
Round Steak	8c
Pork Roast	8 to 10c
Pork Chops	10c
Mutton Roast	8 to 12½c
Mutton Chops	10 to 12½c
Mutton Stew	5c
Lamb Stew	5c
Brisket Roast	5c
Flank Stew	3 to 5c
Veal Chops	10c
Veal Steak	10c
Veal Stew	5c
Liver	5c
Fresh Bread, 3 loaves for	10c
Fleischman's Yeast, 3 cakes for	5c
All-Pork Sausage	10c
Mixed Sausage	8c
Select Oysters, per quart	25c

Dressed Poultry, Fish and everything else cheap in proportion. Don't forget the number—15 Marietta street, 'phone 1430. J. M. Stewart, Manager. 3-12-1w

BICYCLES.

1899 BICYCLES DOWN TO $8.25—Men's and women's new 1899 model bicycles are now being offered at $8.25 to $23.75 and sent to any one anywhere for full examination before payment is made. For catalogue and full particulars, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. 3-4 2m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Exchange dictation with stenographer evenings—lady or gentleman. J. H. C., Constitution.

WANTED—Several hundred men to buy pants and suits at almost your own price; selling out everything and going out of business in Atlanta. Star Tailors, 40 North Forsyth street. 3, 18—3

LOST.

LOST—On Whitehall street, a lady's round brooch, containing 25 small diamonds and 5 rubies, Thursday afternoon; suitable reward will be paid finder on its return to 274 Whitehall street.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Gilt-edge 7 per cent purchase money note, $2,200; amply secured; due in few months. Address Note, care Constitution. 3-17-3t

JOHN COLLIER IS NAMED COLLECTOR

Was Elected To Succeed Himself Yesterday Afternoon.

HE MUST HELP IN TAX OFFICE

Mr. Collier Does Not Like This, and May Not Accept.

CITY MAY CANCEL SCHOOL INSURANCE

Finance Committee May Decide To Discontinue This Expense—Dr. Olmsted Will Get His Yellow Fever Bill of $500 Next Week.

The finance committee of the city council held an unusually important meeting at the city hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Every member was present and matters of great interest were considered.

Chief among the features of the session was the consideration of the new library matter, mentioned in another column, and the election of John W. Collier to succeed himself as street improvement collector.

Although Mr. Collier's election was unanimous, he was not without opposition. Mr. Mayson nominated Mr. R. C. Bosche. The mayor announced that he had just received a letter from Mr. Bosche stating he was no longer a candidate for the position. Mr. Mayson then nominated Howlett Joyner. Messrs. Rice and Mayson were the only ones voting for Mr. Joyner, though, and Mr. Collier's election was made unanimous.

Prior to the election Chairman Turner read a communication from City Tax Collector Ed Payne calling attention to the statute requiring the street improvement collector to work in the tax collector's office while not required at his special duties.

The committee decided that the time not required by Mr. Collier in the collection of street improvements should be spent assisting Mr. Payne in the tax collector's office. It will be remembered that when Mr. Collier was first appointed to this position some time ago he assisted Mr. Payne, but owing to some misunderstanding between these gentlemen Mr. Collier withdrew his desk to the other side of the building and has never done any work in the tax collector's office since.

Mr. Payne stated yesterday he would be glad to have Mr. Collier in his office again. There is some doubt, however, as to whether Mr. Collier will accept the position under these conditions.

When seen last night he said:

I will have to investigate the requirements made of me before I can decide whether to accept the position. The assistant tax collector is paid to perform the duties in the tax collector's office and I don't see why that work should be put on me. It is true Mr. Payne and I had some misunderstanding some time ago, but it did not amount to very much. I do not know whether I shall accept the position or not.

May Dispense with Insurance.

A bill for about $800 for insurance on the public school buildings was presented to the committee yesterday and the subject of doing away with the insurance on school buildings entirely was discussed. Action was postponed until this afternoon. It is probable that if all the policies are not canceled those on the brick buildings will be. A wave of economy has struck the finance committee.

A resolution was introduced at the last session of council appropriating $500 to pay the famous yellow fever bill of Dr. Olmsted, of this city, who attended a patient brought here from another city during the epidemic of 1897. The bill was turned down several times on the ground that it was too much.

Mayor Woodward moved yesterday afternoon that it be paid. The vote was unanimous and it is probable that Dr. Olmsted will get his check in a week.

SOLDIER IS BURIED AT HOME.

Lieutenant Shipp, Killed at Santiago, Returned to North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., March 17.—The body of Lieutenant William E. Shipp, Tenth United States cavalry, was buried at Lincolnton today with military honors. Many prominent men of the state and about three thousand people from the surrounding country were present.

Lieutenant Shipp was killed in Cuba July 1st, at the battle of San Juan.

Last week his body, which had been buried on the battlefield, was brought here for final interment.

Have You Seen the Spring Style

Dunlap Hat?

You Want to, for It's . . . .

"The Hat!"

Want to show you our advance line of Neglige Shirts. Select them now. We'll keep them till you're ready for them

LAW BROS.,

10 Whitehall St.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IS CELEBRATED

Hibernians of the City Appropriately Observed the Day.

BISHOP BECKER LECTURES

Ancient Order of Hibernians Met at Hall Last Night.

PATRIOTIC TALKS AND SONGS ARE GIVEN

Irishmen of City Spend Day in Commemorating the Patriotic Occasion.

St. Patricks' day was appropriately celebrated by the Irishmen of the city yesterday. During the day the loyal sons of old Erin wore the Shamrock, an emblem of the Emerald isle, and swore by the faith of St. Patrick, the patron saint of their native land.

A stranger would have thought the Irish population of Atlanta was very great had he seen on the streets the many wearers of the green. The "Wearing of the Green" was whistled and the day was one of the best celebrated that the Irishmen of Atlanta have ever enjoyed.

In many places during the day the national flag was displayed and the "happy harp" on the background of green spreading to the breeze from the home or place of business of some native son of old Ireland was a familiar sight.

Pat and Mike met at the corners and exchanging a greeting passed and drank the health of St. Patrick.

There was no great parade as usually occur in the larger cities of the United States but there was a more patriotic celebration, for in the heart of every true Irishman there was a throb of sympathy for the native land.

All who were not Irishmen were like Father Rice, who said at the celebration of the Hibernian Association, last night "that they never felt so mean in their lives that they were not an Irishman."

James Gillespie, a prominent Hibernian of the city, composed the following poem in honor of the day:

"To you dear Shamrock do I sing,
Green leaflet with a triple wing,
In beauty 'twere excelled by none,
Sweet emblem of the 'three in one.'

"Your birthplace is in Ireland old,
Land of the warrior brave and bold,
Your home where'er the Irish heart
Is settled from the world apart.

"In you dear Shamrock do I see
The travels of thee would be free,
For you have lived in every vale,
And you have heard proud Ireland's wail.

"I love you for your lovely life,
The part you've played in freedom's strife.
I love you, too, because I see
In you the blessed Trinity."

Bishop Becker's Lecture.

One of the interesting features of the day was the lecture of Bishop Becker. The lecture was delivered at the Church of the Immaculate Conception last night and a large number of persons and members of the church were present to hear the eloquent and instructive address.

Bishop Becker spoke of the history of the Catholic church, and more particularly of Ireland. He told of the saints of the church and the great faith they had in the church. One of the interesting things he said was that St. Patrick was not an Irishman, but a Frenchman. He said this worthy man who is now revered by all Irishmen was sent to the island in 413 A. D. by the supreme pontiff and for the purpose of freeing the island. He told of the great patriotism which the Irishmen bear to their native land or the land of the fathers and said that where there was an Irishman there was a heart loyal to Ireland.

The celebration by the Ancient Order of Hibernians at their hall immediately after the address was delivered by Bishop Becker was a fitting close of the day. The members of the association gathered in the hall and for several hours engaged in the revelry that is characteristic of the Irish gentlemen and on every occasion never fail to show.

A number of speeches were made. Jack Hastings was master of ceremonies and conducted the programme in a way that pleased every one. He is the president of the club and one of the leading Irishmen of the city.

Father Gunn responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate" in an appropriate way and made an eloquent talk on the worth and pride of the Emerald Isle.

J. L. McWhorter sang the dear little Shamrock in a beautiful way and caused great applause.

Mr. Lynch in his rich bass voice sang the "Minstrel Boy," which was received with much applause.

Father Rice, a German, made a hit by delivering a purely patriotic speech on the occasion. There were many other numbers that made the celebration typical. Mr. O'Donnell, a genuine Irishman, made a speech in the pure Irish language. Few understood what he said, but it was in keeping with the occasion and received with great enthusiasm.

James O'Neill, of the city court made an interesting talk on the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

A member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians made a motion which was carried amid great applause that Mr. O'Neil be requested to draw up a set of resolutions expressing as the sentiment of the association that it is opposed to an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Mr. O'Neil will prepare the resolutions today.

There were many other numbers which were greatly enjoyed. Refreshments were served, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. The celebration ended with the song "God Save Ireland" being sung by the entire company.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SAVANNAH

PARADE OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Election of Officers—Banquet at the DeSoto Hotel—Toasts and Responses.

Savannah, Ga., March 17.—(Special.)—St. Patrick's Day has been most appropriately celebrated in Savannah. This morning the three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, headed by Grand Marshal Joseph F. Doyle, paraded around the principal streets of the city, after attending high mass at St. Patrick's church. The parade was an unusually large one.

The annual meeting of the Hibernian society was held this morning at 11 o'clock. After the election of new members and the usual routine business, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, P. W. Meldrim; vice president, John R. Dillon; treasurer, Jordan F. Brooks; secretary, C. F. Prendergast; assistant secretary, J. M. Hogan; marshal, J. J. Carolan; standard bearer, E. J. Kelly.

Tonight the members of the Hibernian society and their guests assembled around a large banquet board in the large dining room of the DeSoto hotel. The table was in the shape of a horseshoe, and President Meldrim presided with due dignity at its head. The toasts responded to were as follows:

"Ireland and Her Patron Saint," Very Rev. B. J. Kelley, V. G.

"Savannah," Walter C. Hartridge.

"The Press," J. J. Spalding, of Atlanta.

"Georgia," S. B. Adams.

"Education," W. W. Parks.

"The United States," Senator A. O. Bacon.

"Literature," Rev. Charles H. Strong.

"The Army and Navy," Colonel A. R. Lawton.

"Orators of Ireland," J. Carroll Payne, of Atlanta.

"Woman," Walter G. Charlton.

Senator Bacon discussed national topics to some extent and referred to the United States with her new possessions as the "improper" United States.

St. Patrick's Day in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., March 17.—(Special.)—St. Patrick's day, which has been generally observed by the Irish citizens here as a holiday, was appropriately concluded tonight with attractive exercises at the theater, consisting of oratory and music.

WOODMEN CIRCLE'S OFFICERS.

Convention Passes Upon New Laws Suggested by Committee.

Memphis, Tenn., March 17.—The convention of the Woodmen of the World today resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider and pass upon the suggested laws handed in by the committee on legislation. The entire session was spent in this work.

At the session of the Woodmen Circle the following officers were elected:

Supreme guardian, Mrs. Emma B. Manchester, Lincoln, Neb.

Supreme adviser, Mrs. Julia V. Freyman, of Kansas City, Mo.

Supreme banker, Mrs. Ida M. Kelly, of Davenport, Ia.

Supreme clerk, John G. Kuhn, of Omaha, Neb.

Supreme physician, Dr. E. Holootchiner, of Omaha.

Supreme managers, W. N. Darwood, of Omaha; Mrs. E. D. Patterson, of Argenta, Ark.; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, of Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. Anna MacDonough, of Detroit, and Mrs. Mary A. Gardner.

Supreme magician, Mrs. M. M. Anderson, of Little Rock.

Supreme attendant, Mrs. Emma Levy, of Omaha.

Supreme inner sentinel, Mrs. Anna Asman, Detroit.

Supreme outer sentinel, Mrs. Mary E. Marvin, of Austin.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS



Lizzie Had the "Blind Staggers."

The name of Lizzie King was called many times before that person made her appearance, but when she did walk on the scene the horizon was clouded. Lizzie would tip the beam at something more than two hundred pounds and her complexion was the hue of the proverbial ace of spades. The floor creaked to her tread and room had to be made for her before the recorder's desk.

Lizzie was charged with being intoxicated, but she denied the soft impeachment and said that the whole affair was but the festive "blind staggers," with which she had been troubled for many years.

"When de spells git on me," judge, "said she, 'I des can't keep in de middle of de path, an' I ain't been 'toxicated in mah l'ife; no say, an' dat's de Lord's truf ef ever I tol' bit."

The arresting officer asserted that the dread malady which was in the habit of attacking Lizzie was nothing more nor less than a large and mellow spree. He said in substance that under ordinary circumstances the prisoner usually occupied more of the sidewalk than belonged rightfully to two people, and that when taken with a "spell," she simply owned the whole street.

"Lizzie's attacks are periodical," said the officer, "but she is subject to them without previous warning, even under normal conditions and favorable surroundings. Usually when we take her in we are compelled to splice two call wagons together in order to carry her to the barracks.

Lizzie only stared in horror and denied in toto every bit of evidence. Witnesses testified that the spells were superinduced by too much bottle, and then the recorder took a hand in the proceedings.

"'Blind staggers' is as good a name as any," said he, "and such luxuries will cost you just $3.75 this time. I would advise you to be treated for them, as they may cost you considerable money if they are not checked in time."

Lizzie flounced back to the prisoner's room alomst white in the face with rage, and then the next case was called.

"You Can't Lose Me, Gussie."

A dark love affair was aired before the recorder when witnesses gave testimony in the cases of Gus Watkins and Jessie White, who were both charged with creating a disturbance.

Diverse witnesses solemnly swore that there had been a fight. Of this they were positive, but of the circumstances surrounding the difficulty they only hinted darkly.

Jessie said that Gus had gone to her house Thursday night in a dreadful state of intoxication and when, in the course of several hours, she discovered what was the matter, she kindly but firmly asked him to depart to his own home. This he as positively refused to do and said so in no uncertain words, in fact he had used language unfit for ears polite.

At this juncture Jessie's temper got the better of her and she tossed Gus into the street. She then locked the door and returned to her household duties. Gus was not to be treated in such a harsh and unkind fashion and he returned and kicked in the door with one blow of his foot.

As his form darkened the shattered portal, some one, who could not be located, shied a stool at his head and he was placed hors de combat at once. That was Jessie's version of the affair and was at variance with that told by Gus.

He stated positively, and in a way that was meant to leave no room for doubt, that he had at one time in the dim, distant past cared a little more for Jessie than he had for any other girl of his large and select acquaintance. Later he had tired of her and sought more congenial company. To this arrangement Jessie seriously objected. "She said that "Gussie, her own Gussie, could not loose her," and she pressed her attentions upon him. He always treated her with politeness when they chanced to meet and at such meetings she had a habit of borrowing rings and pins from him that would make it necessary for him to visit her in order to get them back.

He stood this for some time and then determined to put an end to the whole matter. When he saw her coming down the street he crossed over and they never met. Then she went to his house and borrowed his means of livelihood—a bucket and whitewash brushes—and left word that he knew where to find them. That was the very last straw. He went to her home and hot words ensued. She struck him on the head with a stool, but he was a gentleman and would not strike back. Some one had called the police—and that was all.

The recorder said that he did not propose to act the part of Cupid, but thought that a fine of $5.75 each might straighten up matters to some extent. Friends of both parties appeared and the necessary amount was deposited with the desk sergeant.

"Only Cussed at Home."

"Dock Hart!" called the recorder's assistant, and Dock appeared followed by Uncle Jimmie Paris.

He was black and tall and thin. His clothes clung lovingly to his emaciated form like a balloon to a young sapling, and to all intents and purposes he was a docile and meek as a lamb.

The arresting officer said that he had been called to interrupt Dock in a cursing contest that he was having with himself, and that after being arrested he had cursed the minions of the law.

"When I arrived on the scene," said he "the prisoner was standing on his steps and cursing everything in sight. He was also drunk. There could be no possible shadow of a doubt on that point, for one only had to get within ten feet of him to imagine that a brewery had broken loose. How long he had been entertaining himself I do not know, but the neighbors said that they had stood it as long as they could. After he was put in the wagon he continued to curse things black and blue."

"What have you to say about it?" asked the recorder of the lanky Dock, who fingered his fall hat wit hnervous fingers.

"Well, jedge," he answered, "I wus a drinkin' a leetle, an' never cussed in de street a' tall. I wuz in mah own yard an' I thought I could say what I wanted to dere."

"Do you mean to say," said Judge Broyles, "that you had a right to curse in your own yard?"

"Well, Jedge, 'deed an' a never knowed wuz wrong."

"Well, ignorance of the law is no excuse," said the recorder, "and I think you ought to be taught a lesson at any rate. Three and costs, and don't let it happen again."

Dock did not have the wherewithal and was led back to the prisoners' room, sadder if not wiser.

Fought and Then Made Up.

Isaac Resinski and Abe Levinski stood before the recorder with two grave charges hanging over their devoted heads. They had quarreled. They had fought, and, furthermore, they had cursed each other in a manner that made timid witnesses to the encounter stop their ears with their fingers and flee to points of safety.

That was bad enough, and after each had had the other arrested, they had both shaken hands, taken a drink together and called the matter at an end. That was where they had erred most grievously. First they had been arrested for creating a disturbance, and having refused to attend court were again arrested for contempt.

When the matter was explained by the recorder, Mr. Resinski held up his hands in horror and Mr. Levinski imitated his example. They had not seen it in that light. It was very peculiar, as they had straightened out the matter to the entire satisfaction of both parties concerned. It was a mistake and it would not occur again, this they swore.

Mr. Resinki said that he and his friend Levinski had had an argument about a sale of old clothes. The lie had been passed and that he had called the other a Spanish pig. That was not a thing to be easily passed over and blows without number had been received and dealt. The police had interfered and they had been given copies of the charges.

Mutual friends had brought them together and after talking the affair over they had forgiven and forgotten and were better friends than ever. That was the whole matter in a nutshell and they had agreed never to give cause for arrest again.

Both were fined $1.75 each for being disorderly and $3.75 each for contempt of court. It took them just five minutes by the court clock to grasp the situation, and then they nearly had a fit.

PROMINENT MEN WHO ARE SICK.

Nothing Heard from Sherman—Fletcher Is Low—Jones Is Better.

Washington, March 17.—No word as to ex-Secretary Sherman's condition reached here during the day or night, and none is expected before Sunday, when the American liner Paris touches the next point in her itinerary.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, showed no marked change tonight and his gradual decline continues.

Senator Jones, of Aakansas, is somewhat improved.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About it. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully.



For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation.

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

GUARDING AGAINST FURTHER BLOODSHED

Heavily Armed Special Police Force Now Patrols Hot Springs Streets.

GOVERNOR VISITS THE PLACE

Members of the Legislature Are Called Home from Little Rock.

LEADERS HAVE SWORN VENGEANCE

Every Effort Is Being Made To Prevent a Recurrence of the Deadly Encounter of Thursday.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 17.—The day after the battle has been one of great excitement at Hot Springs.

While there has been no renewal of the bloody scenes of yesterday and while a strong effort is being made to prevent further slaughter, there is an undercurrent of anxiety and excitement, and ominous forebodings of trouble ahead. Many persons who know the men involved in the feud are fearful that permanent peace will not be restored until all the leaders of the two factions have shed their blood.

A report has been persistently in circulation all day to the effect that the Williams faction has sworn vengeance for the killing of young John Williams, and has named four other men whom they have sworn shall suffer for his death. The circulation of this report has kept the town in a ferment of excitement all day, people expecting to hear the crack of a pistol at any moment.

One hundred and fifty policemen, heavily armed, have patrolled the streets all day, and with the excitement at its present heat, one pistol shot would be enough to precipitate another riot which, in the opinion of those well posted on conditions existing here, would overshadow in results the awful tragedy of yesterday afternoon.

No More Rioting Shall Occur.

The better element of the citizens, however, are very determined that no more rioting shall occur and they are well prepared for any emergency. Governor Jones was here today and his presence had a good effect. The members of the legislature from this city came over from Little Rock this afternoon at the urgent solicitation of citizens who felt that their influence and presence here was imperatively demanded at this crisis.

It is estimated that there were fully 10,000 visitors here when the riot occurred yesterday afternoon. Thousands were out on the street and many witnessed the tragedy, while a multitude thronged the streets as soon as the shooting ceased. They rushed pell-mell back and forth through the streets, many appearing frightened out of their wits. Hundreds began packing their trunks; other rushed to ticket offices, hotel bills were hastily settled and others rushed about the streets hunting express wagons to remove their baggage to the railroad station. A large number have gone away today.

From the best information obtainable, it appears that the riot unquestionably grew out of politics. While the bloody affair was the outgrowth of this factional political fight, it seems that the actual killing was the result of a misunderstanding.

Followed a Bloodless Combat.

A bloodless combat had just previously occurred between Sheriff Williams and Tom Gosslee, but they had declared a truce and that trouble was thought to be settled. But the bad blood stirred up by the political contest was still existent and when the opposing forces clashed, even though it was the result of a misunderstanding, the battle was to the death. It is claimed that the shot which resulted in James Hart's death was fired by Sheriff Williams.

It was when young Williams and Ed Spears encountered Hinkle in front of the beer depot that the terrible riot which resulted in the death of five of the participants began.

Prosecuting Attorney D. M. Cloud swore out warrants for the arrest of Sheriff Williams, Dave Young, Coffey Williams, Ed Spears and William and Samuel Watt, charging them all with murder in the first degree. Sheriff Williams, hearing that a warrant was out for him, sent word to the coroner that he would submit to arrest and being placed under guard and that he was ready to furnish bond in any sum that might be named. All the parties named in the warrants were placed in charge of officers.

The bodies of all the dead men are at Gross's undertaking establishment. The coroner's jury convened at 12:30 today. It is expected that the investigation will consume four or five days.

THE PARIS TOUCHES AT PONCE.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Is Reported To Be Much Better.

Ponce, Porto Rico, March 17.—The American line steamer Paris, with a party of tourists voyaging in the West Indian waters, arrived here this afternoon, but left without communicating with the shore, as Captain Watkins feared the ship might be quarantined at Jamaica, owing to the fact that a few cases of smallpox exist in Ponce.

It is understood that John Sherman, who has been suffering from pneumonia, is much better.

MRS. PLACE WILL DIE TUESDAY.

Warden Sage Sends Out Invitations to the Witnesses Allowed.

New York, March 17.—Warden Sage, of Sing Sing prison, sent out today the invitations to the witnesses who will be present at the execution of Mrs. Martha Place for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place. It is generally understood the execution will occur on Tuesday at about 11 a. m.

The warden said today that Mrs. Place had passed a quiet night and seemed resigned. She has now given up all hope, and when her spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. Cole, of Yonkers, left her last evening, she assured him that she would place her trust in God.

Mrs. Place has had little appetite since she learned Governor Roosevelt's decision yesterday that the law would have to take its course, and she ate sparingly of the breakfast which was sent to her apartments this morning. She has written a number of letters to her fifteen-year-old son, who is adopted in a family in Newark. The boy has not answered any of the letters, although his foster parents allowed him to visit his mother after her arrest for the murder in Brooklyn.

The warden has secured a woman who will attend Mrs. Place as she is strapped to the chair and who will adjust the electrode to the leg. The removal of hair from the back of the woman's head where the electrode must be placed will probably not be done until everything is prepared for the execution and just before she is taken from her cell to the execution chamber.

PURCHASING RULE MAY BE CHANGED

Board of Health Objects to Finance Committee Contracts.

DOES SYSTEM SAVE MONEY?

Health Officials Deny This and Ask for a Change.

COUNCILMAN WYLIE POPE HAS A SAY

Says He Can Purchase Some Supplies Cheaper Than Finance Committee—An Important Question.

Some time ago the city council took the duty of purchasing the main city supplies out of the hands of the various municipal departments and gave it to the finance committee, which advertised for bids the first of the year and awarded the contracts to the lowest bidders. It was thought at the time the new rule was instituted that money might be saved thereby, but in the light of recent developments it seems this belief was not exactly correct.

There has been a movement in one or two of the departments to institute the old rule again. Some city officials do not deny that the finance committee gets the lowest prices in most cases, but they claim some of the merchants do not deliver the grade of goods contracted for, and that this is where, in some instances, the city is losing by the present system. None of the members of the finance committee ever see the goods bought, it is claimed, and consequently do not know whether their contracts are carried out in good faith or not.

The board of health met in regular session yesterday afternoon, and this was the chief topic of consideration. It was claimed by Mr. Pope, chairman of the sanitary committee, that he could purchase some of the supplies needed by the sanitary department cheaper than the finance committee had been buying them. Other members of the board shared the same opinion. The matter was discussed at length and Mr. Pope was appointed as a committee of one to appear before the finance committee and ask that the purchasing committee of the board of health be allowed to purchase its own supplies.

Immediately after the adjournment of the board Mr. Pope went before the finance committee, which was in session at the time, and explained the position of the board. The members of the committee acknowledged that they did not know whether the supplies purchased by them were ever delivered or not, declaring at the same time that the contracts were always awarded to the lowest bidders.

The question was not discussed at length by the finance committee, but was deferred until this afternoon, when the committee will hold another meeting.

In case the committee decides to grant the request of the board of health, and it looks now as if this will be done, it is probable other departments will start a movement in the same direction.

There was no other business of any importance before the board of health yesterday afternoon.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

For Teachers in the Public Schools of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., March 17.—(Special.)—Superintendent of Education Abercrombie has announced the appointment of President John L. Dodson, of Oxford, Ala., college, and Principal G. W. Brock, of the Alexander City high school, who with himself, constitute the state board of examiners for the public school teachers of the state. The appointments are regarded as excellent ones. The new law requires that all teachers must stand examinations regardless of any diplomas they may have. The members of the state board of examiners are allowed $5 per day, and are not allowed to sit exceeding two hundred days in the year.

American Meats and Oil Seed.

Paris, March 17.—The Liberte says the chief point of the negotiations proceeding between Paris and Washington are the entry into this country of American meats and oil seed.

Packing Camphor

For woolens, flannels, furs, blankets, etc., we offer Chinese Gum Camphor. Its medical properties are identical with refined Gum Camphor, its prices is one-third that of Gum Camphor.

Price per pound 20c
Camphorated Balls, lb 10c

Clean Your Beds.

Jacobs' Bed Bug Killer is the only reliable liquid preparation sold, easy to use and absolutely thorough in results, brush for applying free.

Price..... 25 and 50
Quicksilver, ounce 10
Quicksilver, 4 ounces... 25
Tiger Paste..... 25
Stearn's Electric Paste 18

Jacobs' Pharmacy.

Three 6 and 8 Marietta St.
Stores: 23 Whitehall St.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

The Ink used on this paper is from the

STANDARD Printing Ink Co.,

No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

NOTICE—Office of The General Marine Insurance Co. of Dresden, January 10, 1899. This is to notify the public that the General Marine Insurance Company, of Dresden has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and claims of its policy-holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 10th day of March, 1899, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the state of Georgia now on deposit with him.

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF DRESDEN.
MAX GRUNDNER, U. S. Manager.
jan 14-2m sat

TRUSTEE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an order of P. H. Adams, referee in bankruptcy, I, as trustee in re Mrs. E. E. Bailey, bankrupt, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday, the 4th of April next, at 12 o'clock on said day, the following described property of the said Mrs. E. E. Bailey, bankrupt, to-wit:

A lot on the northeast corner of Courtland and Pine streets, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 67 feet on Courtland and extending back north along the north side of Pine street 140 feet, of even width, and known as 443 Courtland street.

In accordance with the terms of the order above referred to, said property will be sold free from the mortgage liens now on said lot, and said liens will attach to the funds arising out of said sale.

(Signed) H. N. RANDOLPH,
Trustee in re Mrs. E. E. Bailey, bankrupt.
mar 10 4t fri

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

N. R. FOWLER, - - Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the May term, 1896, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in April, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of Mary Gray, to-wit:

1. All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in land lot 87, of the 14th district of originally Henry now in Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Lots 31 and 22, of the subdivision of the Sherman property, beginning at the southeast corner of Mary and Elizabeth streets, running south 50 feet along Elizabeth street; thence east 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence north along the alley 50 feet to Mary street, and thence west along Mary street to 100 feet to the beginning point. The plat of said subdivision being on file in the city engineer's office of the city of Atlanta.

2. Also, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Atlanta, in land lot 42, of the 14th district, in Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Beginning on the northwest corner of Dora and Herren streets, thence north along the west side of Herren street 150 feet, thence west 160 feet to a ten foot alley, thence south along the east side of said alley 150 feet to Dora street, thence east along the north side of Dora street 160 feet to point of beginning; being lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of the subdivision of the Herren property, as sold by Samuel W. Goode & Co., at auction, on May 1, 1889.

Sold for the purpose of paying debts owing by said estate. Terms cash.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,
Admr. with Will Annexed of Estate of Mary Gray, Deceased.
mch 11-4t sat

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TRACKLE QUINBY,
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COTTON WAS WEAK

Due Entirely to the Continual Liquidation for Outside Interests.

RECEIPTS STILL INCREASE

Caused Slow Liquidation to the Close and Prevented Any Recovery. Lost About 6 Points.

New York, March 17.—By Associated Press: The cotton market, after opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, developed weakness under considerable selling pressure, in good part the result of orders from Europe and the south. The former, according to cables, resulted from expectations of a much larger movement in this country to follow the better weather in the south, which would mean improved hauling conditions as well as making field work possible and hastening the planting season. Today's weather reports already show better conditions and there were plenty of private advices in circulation here to the effect that general field work would begin in earnest in the more favored localities next week. There was some talk, however, of floods in the Tennessee river localities as the result of recent rains, with the danger line at Chattanooga already passed. As a rule, the acreage gossip was more bearish than it has been for some time past. Public cables were unsatisfactory, and also contributed materially to the weaker feeling here. Actual and prospective receipts showed a much larger movement than had been looked for. At the lowest point of the day prices showed a net loss of 5@6 points. The close was steady 3 to 7 points net lower

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3⅜d.
New York—Easy; middling 6⅝c.
New Orleans—Dull and easy; middling 5 13-16c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 5 13-16c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 6⅛c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 6c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 6c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 6 7-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5¾c bid.
Houston—Easy; middling 6⅛c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 6c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1899	RECEIPTS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1899	SHIPM'TS 1898	STOCK 1899	STOCK 1898
Saturday	331	171	1000	250	13107	5990
Monday	150	346	400	250	12857	6086
Tuesday	257	198	560	482	12554	5802
Wednesday	114	163	226	355	12446	5610
Thursday	219	152	760	800	11904	5462
Friday	167	122	....	....	12071	5584
Totals	1238	1152	2946	1637		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Open'g.	Highest	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing, bid and asked.
March	6 08	6 08	6 05	6 07	6 05-06
April	6 08	6 09	6 03	6 03	6 03-04
May	6 11	6 11	6 05	6 06	6 05-06
June	6 11	6 12	6 07	6 07	6 07-08
July	6 15	6 15	6 11	6 11	6 10-11
August	6 14	6 15	6 10	6 11	6 10-11
September	6 06	6 07	6 05	6 05	6 04-05
October	6 07	6 07	6 04	6 04	6 04-05
November	6 04	6 05	6 03	6 03	6 02-03
December	6 07	6 07	6 05	6 06	6 05-06
January					
February					

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1899	RECEIPTS 1898	EXPORTS 1899	EXPORTS 1898	STOCK 1899	STOCK 1898
Saturday	12292	27154	6506	41089	752947	1063121
Monday	9173	30927	9448	25531	748906	1062047
Tuesday	18884	26100	18320	25723	737912	1061494
Wednesday	22775	27856	5510	22369	750879	1051771
Thursday	15319	13535	6860	11835	757373	1041560
Friday	20236	19104	15641	43212	754130	1002783
Totals	98678	144675	62285	170729		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February		August	5 79
March	5 74	September	5 75
April	5 74	October	5 73
May	5 78	November	5 73
June	5 83	December	5 74
July	5 83	January	

Closed steady.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, March 17.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at United States ports	98,678
Same time last year	144,675
Showing a decrease of	45,997
Total receipts since September 1st	7,378,877
Same time last year	7,699,313
Showing a decrease of	320,436
Exports for the week	62,285
Same time last year	170,729
Showing a decrease of	108,444
Total exports since September 1st	5,977,280
Same time last year	5,770,230
Showing an increase of	207,050
Stock at United States ports	754,130
Same time last year	1,002,783
Showing a decrease of	248,653
Stock at interior towns	445,692
Same time last year	427,057
Showing an increase of	18,635
Stock at Liverpool	1,787,000
Same time last year	1,214,000
Showing an increase of	573,000
American afloat for Great Britain	95,000
Same time last year	210,000
Showing a decrease of	15,000

Total Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, March 17.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898:

Galveston	2,144,733
New Orleans	1,860,029
Mobile	244,487
Savannah	999,976
Charleston	349,755
Wilmington	289,012
Norfolk	581,573
Baltimore	35,746
New York	109,585
Boston	269,628
Newport News	14,632
Philadelphia	41,694
Brunswick	244,729
Port Arthur	19,765
Pensacola	152,668
Port Royal	20,865
Total	7,378,877

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 17, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3⅜; sales 10,000; American 9,400; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,000; American 7,700. Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
March	3 21-64	3 20	Sellers
March-April	....	3 20	Sellers
April-May	3 20-64	3 20	Value
May-June	3 21-64	3 20¼	Sellers
June-July	3 21-64	3 20¼	Buyers
July-August	3 21-64	3 21	Sellers
August-September	3 21-64	3 20¼	Buyers
September-October	3 21-64	3 20	Buyers
October-November	3 20-64	3 19¼	Buyers
November-December	3 20-64	3 19¼	Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, March 17.—Cotton easy; sales 1,300 bales; middling uplands 6 3-8; gulf 6 5-8; net receipts 247; gross 2,093; stock 131,265.

New Orleans, March 17.—Cotton dull and easy; sales 1,550; middling 5 13-16; receipts 6,486; stock 362,612.

Galveston, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛; sales 46; receipts 4,596; stock 92,328.

Mobile, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 7-8; sales 400; receipts 179; stock 19,397.

Savannah, March 17.—Cotton easy; middling 5 15-16; sales 2; receipts 3,080; stock 87,557.

Charleston, March 17—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-4 bid; receipts 1,059; stock 15,875.

Wilmington, March 17.—Cotton firm; middling 6; receipts 139; stock 11,717.

Norfolk, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; sales 202; receipts 1,525; stock 50,867.

Baltimore, March 17.—Cotton nominal; middling 6½; receipts 1,978; stock 22,198.

Boston, March 17.—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-8; receipts net 1,246; gross 1,459.

Philadelphia, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 5-8; receipts 50; stock 9,239.

Memphis, March 17.—Cotton steady; middling 6; sales 1,050; receipts 1,928; stock 91,845.

Augusta, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 7-16; sales 327; receipts 1,818; stock actual 34,932.

Houston, March 17.—Cotton easy; middling 6⅛; sales none; receipts 3,888; stock 85,531; expected tomorrow 5,000 to 5,500, against 1,940 last year and 3,261 in 1895.

St. Louis, March 17.—Cotton dull; sales none; middling 6; receipts 2,249; shipments 2,127; stock 71,879.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 17.—The general demand for cotton goods without material change; tone firm throughout. Advances are confined chiefly to coarse colored cottons, several makes of denims, plaids and hickory stripes being reported ⅛c higher. Brown sheetings and drills are firmly held, but buyers less pressing. Fine yarn gray goods also firm, but demand quiet. Bleached cottons firm with demand moderate. No change in wide sheetings, cotton flannels and blankets. Men's wear woolens quiet and unchanged. Clay worsted dress goods firm. Burlaps scarce and very firm.

Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, March 17.—A decline of 1½-64d in Liverpool caused our market to open 1 to 2 points lower, after which there was a further decline of 3 to 4 points on realizing sales, followed by a reaction near the close, final prices being 3 points lower than last night. The movement of the crop this week has been somewhat in excess of expectations, the amount coming into sight for the week ending today being 155,751, against 178,759 last year and 156,254 in 1895, but the increased movement is more than offset by an enormous decrease in the visible supply, the loss for the week being 160,000 bales, to which is to be added a minus correction at Havre, France, of 61,000, making a total decrease for the week of 221,000 bales of American. These are the most bullish figures we have yet seen. Houston estimates tomorrow 5,000 to 5,500, against 1,940 last year, and New Orleans 7,500 to 8,500, against 7,497 last year. Local spot market was dull and easy at 1-16c decline, with sales only 1,550 bales.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.80	5.81	5.76	5.78-79
July	5.85	5.85	5.81	5.93-84
October	5 74	5.75	5.72	5.73-74

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 17.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and in 1895, the latter the 9,901,000 crop year. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 221,015 bales, against a decrease of 113,116 last year and a decrease of 80,835 in 1895.

The total visible is 4,367,684, against 4,588,663 last week, 4,170,278 last year and 4,620,393 in 1895. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,046,648, against 4,238,663 last week, 3,889,178 last year and 4,302,193 in 1895, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 321,000, against 349,000 last week, 281,000 last year and 318,200 in 1895.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last week of 221,015 bales, an increase compared with last year of 197,370, and a decrease compared with 1895 of 252,745.

Note—Havre stocks, which is revised, shows a reduction of 61,000 bales from last week.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, March 17.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figure 23,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 64,000 and a decrease under the same period in 1895 of 500.

For the seventeen days of March the totals show a decrease under last year of 109,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 86,000 and an increase over 1895 of 9,400.

For the 198 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 198 days of last year, 276,000 ahead of the same days year before last 1,885,000, and ahead of 1895 by 833,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 155,751, against 178,759 for the seven days ending this date last year, 91,755 year before last and 156,254 same time in 1895, and for the seventeen days of March it has been 333,612, against 442,369 last year, 247,268 year before last and 324,156 same time in 1895.

These make the total movement for the 198 days from September 1st to date 9,744,154, against 10,020,637 last year, 7,859,365 year before last and 8,911,068 same time in 1895.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 7,453,859, against 7,810,909 last year, 6,223,090 year before last and 7,122,952 same time in 1895; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 1,126,765, against 1,052,203 last year, 762,778 year before last and 935,917 same time in 1895; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 350,244, against 362,675 last year, 175,635 year before last and 277,215 same time in 1895; southern mill takings 813,286, against 894,850 last year, 697,862 year before last and 574,984 same time in 1895.

Foreign exports for the week have been 73,301, against 154,349 last year, making the total thus far for the season 6,060,316, against 5,878,441 last year, an increase of 181,875.

Northern mill takings and Canada during the past seven days show an increase of 994 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1st have decreased 49,060. The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,724,875, against 2,752,754 last year. These include 1,890,861 by northern spinners, against 1,939,921.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 4,333 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 47,434 and are now 279,403 smaller than at this date in 1898.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for new crop, the supply to date is 10,011,720, against 10,137,191 for the same period last year.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., March 17.—Sea island cotton for the week: Receipts 290 bags; sales 960; exports 614; stock 8,898. Quotations unchanged.

Charleston, S. C., March 17.—Sea island cotton: Receipts 68 bags; exports 78; sales 148; stock 2,121. Quotations unchanged.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 17.—Today's markets ruled weak and dull on continued selling by tired longs. There has been considerable liquidation of late owing to increased receipts, and at times owing to better weather, but it is equally certain that there has been good buying on all declines, largely for long account as well as short covering. One thing stands out clear and distinct to the bulls and that is that this crop is nowhere near as large as was supposed early in the season, and what is more, it looks as though the next crop was going to be very short, as complaints of backward season are universal. The bull market is founded on a rock—the rock of supply and demand—and not on mere speculative sentiment. There is no getting over the fact that the buying power of the American people has greatly increased within the last six months, and it stands to reason that cotton, an article of universal consumption, will experience the benefit of this change in condition. While prices may recede a little further we advise purchases of August or later months.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 17.—Cotton opened at practically last night's closing prices, with Liverpool 1 point decline in futures; spot, 3⅜d. The market was quiet and steady; spots, 3⅜c; sales, 10,000 bales. After the opening the market declined 3@4 points. Port receipts, 21,000 against 19,124; estimated for New Orleans, 7,500 against 7,475 last year. At today's low figures a good purchasing power come into the market and should help prices.

Edw. O. Miles & Co.

DEALERS IN

Hides, Tallow, Wool, Etc.

Proprietors Gate City Tallow Works.

Out-of-town dealers and butchers will do well to get our prices before selling.

298 Marietta St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

CANNOT BE COMPARED

Volume of Business in All Branches Greatest Ever Known.

IRON IS STILL ADVANCING

Demand for Cotton Goods Strong—Cotton, Wheat and Wool Are Weaker and Lower.

New York, March 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

In business, this year cannot be compared with any other. It can be said that payments through the principal clearing houses for the past week have been 57.4 per cent greater than in 1892 and 45.9 per cent greater than 1898, but that exaggerates the grain in some branches of business, while in others it falls far short of the grain. Thus the February exports of manufactured products have about doubled since 1892. Omitting New York clearings, where speculation in stocks is most active, payments through the other principal clearing houses for the same week show increase of 37.6 per cent over 1892 and 27.1 per cent over last year. But without regard to such details all realize that the volume of business in all branches is the greatest ever known.

"The national prosperity rests on more solid foundations. The exports of bread stuffs, provisions, cotton and oil in February showed a decrease of $6,000,000, but other exports, mainly manufactured, were $36,406,943, in value, against $31,275,396 last year, and were sufficiently large to cover 60 per cent of the entire imports. The merchandise exports exceeded imports for the month $33,624,117, the gold supply increasing, and there appears no occasion for monetary disturbance. The treasury recorded its first payment of the $59,000,000 for the Central Pacific railroad, having previously received the same amount for the Union Pacific and over $6,000,000 for the Kansas Pacific.

"Swiftly rising quotations for iron and its products would mislead if it were not kept in mind that more than nine-tenths of iron manufacturing capacity is engaged, and will be until July, or later, in the executio of orders taken months ago at low prices. If a million tons of products go out this month 900,000 at such prices as $18 to $20 for steel rails, at which the entire output of the Illinois Steel Company for this year was sold some time ago, it hardly indicates the true character of the iron business, but less than 100,000 tons are going out at such prices as $26 to $28 per ton for steel rails for small lots this week. Belated buyers now have to pay fancy prices to get orders accepted at all. Withdrawal or postponement of business because of high prices begins to be a significant feature, and much foreign business is evidently lost, though there are still sales for export 3,500 tons of pipe for South America and 3,000 tons for bridge material for Burmah. The Connellsville Coke Works, with an output of 167,240 tons weekly, and many operating Sundays to catch up with orders, have advanced prices only 15c.

"Wool sales at the three chief markets have been only 4,035,600 pounds, of which 2,761 were domestic, against 5,078,200 in the same week of 1892, of which 3,507,200 were domestic. But prices are soft, and some dealers are said to have yielded as much as 2@3c per pound because nobody can guess what effect the new combination may have.

Prices are largely nominal, and yet there is a somewhat better demand for goods. Nor has the strong demand for cotton goods been helped by the weaker market for cotton, which has fallen to 6.37 cents, in spite of a volume of reports about the bad condition of the late picked product. The price of goods has been strongly advanced and is held, but yet depends on the price of cotton.

"The market which has lost most is that which has the least statistical reason to lose, because no estimate of wheat in farmers' hands March 1st would provide more than about last year's exports and domestic demand to July 1st. The actual exports, flour included, from both coasts during the past two weeks have been 7,956,938 bushels, against 7,367,892 bushels last year. But such exports imply a foreign demand which is not unlikely to exceed last year's, and the corn exports are also a little larger than last year. The western receipts for the week have been 3,359,000 bushels against 2,557,666 last year.

"Failures for the week have been 189 in the United States, against 208 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year.

Bradstreet's Review.

New York, March 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"An activity which in some directions represents the continuance of pre-existing conditions and in others reflects a special impulse communicated by the near approach of spring forms the leading note of this week's trade advices.

"In the iron and steel industries activity continues unabated, the upward tendency of prices being strikingly maintained and the eagerness of consumers to take the products remaining unchanged.

"The more spring-like weather has induced a greater keenness in the demand for reasonable goods, and from host sections of the country come reports of a marked activity in jobbing lines having to do with dry goods, millinery and footwear. Cotton fabrics generally are in a strong position.

"Wool does not display any animation, though prices are maintained.

"The lumber trade exhibits every indication of activity, reports from widely separated points indicating a strong demand.

"The cereals weakened during the week, probably in sympathy with wheat, which experienced a marked drop on Thursday, in part as the result of heavy liquidation in Chicago and in part owing to reports of the break of the drought in California and better news from other wheat growing sections.

"Since July 1st this season the exports of wheat aggregate 177,225,801 bushels, against 172,620,570 bushels last year, and corn 121,453,953 bushels, against 126,537,669 bushels.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 17.—The weakness in the market today has been due entirely to the continued liquidation for outside interests, based upon the increase in the movement at the ports and interior towns. Those who have transferred their interests have bought the new crop positions, believing they offer the best investment because of the continued delay in farm work, due to rainy weather. European spinners have also shown a disposition to buy the new crop at about these prices, believing the grade of the next crop will certainly be better than that of this. Liverpool has bought a few Mays to cover previous sales. After such a decline a reaction is looked for by the trade, but may be prevented by the large movement indicated for next week by the estimate for Houston tomorrow. Slow liquidation continued to the close, the large movement preventing any recovery, but the pressure of large foreign buying orders on the basis of 6.10 for August prevented any break.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 17.—The cotton market today was subject to heavy liquidation both for New York and southern account, which, connected with unfavorable Liverpool advices, resulted in May declining to 6.05 and August to 6.10. Good buying orders checked the decline at these figures. Decided weakness was in evidence throughout the entire session, about the only support being shorts covering. Liverpool was a liberal seller of fall months. The market is doubtless in stronger position, as considerable weak long interest has been closed out during the past day or so. Port receipts, 21,000 bales against 19,104 last year.

Liverpool Exchange To Close.

Liverpool, March 17.—The cotton exchange will observe the Easter holidays by closing March 31st and April 1st and 3d.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, March 17.—Coffee options closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 12,500 bags, including May 5.10, June 5.15, July 5.25@5.30, August 5.35, September 5.45, October 5.55, November 5.60, December 5.70@5.75. Spot coffee, Rio dull and about steady; No. 7 invoice 6 3-16; No. 7 jobbing 6 11-16; mild quiet but steady; Cordova 8@14.

Sugar, raw easy and lower to sell; fair refining 3 7-8; centrifugal 96 test 4 3-8; molasses strong; centrifugal 7@16.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, March 17.—Wheat, futures closed steady; March 5s 3¼d; May 5s 2d; July 5s 2d; spot dull; No. 1 red northern spring 5s 1½d.

Corn spot, American mixed quiet 3s ⅜d; new 3s 4⅜d; futures steady; March 3s 3⅜d; May 3s 3⅛d; July 3s 3⅛d.

SUGAR WAS BUOYANT

Figured for 136,000 Out 762,000 Shares Dealt in Yesterday.

GAINED FIVE POINTS NET

The Railways Sagged in Anticipation of February Net Returns Not Meeting Expectations.

New York, March 17.—The railways, after a display of strength in sympathy with the buoyancy in Sugar, sagged in anticipation of February net returns not meeting expectations, and the result was marked net declines in these properties. A number of the active specialties moved upward, but some of the "green" industrials were exceptions, including Federal Steel, American Steel and Wire, Continental Tobacco and International Paper. These properties suffered because of the diversion of interest from them to Sugar. Sugar, which at one time was within 2¼ points of its record figure yesterday, scored a net advance of 5 points. Gluecose was up sympathetically. The aggregate of dealings, while below that of yesterday, exceed 750,000 shares, of which 136,000 were Sugar. The fact that the banks have lost over $9,000,000 to the sub-treasury since Friday led traders to expect an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow, and on this theory they sold stocks. Among the stocks showing strength were People's Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Metropolitan Street Railway, Brooklyn Transit and Manhattan, which was quoted ex-dividend and ex-rights. Call money rates ranged 3 to 5, with the bulk of the business near the high figure. After most brokers had made their arrangements for loans, which carry over until Monday, rates receded with the closing at 3@3½ per cent. London was a seller on the advance here, putting out twice as much stock as it had taken in the initial trading.

There was some liquidation among the active bond issues today while strength prevailed in other quarters. Total sales $2,350,000.

United States new 4's coupon advanced ⅜; do. registered ¼ and the old 4's registered and the 3's ⅛ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today were 762,400 shares, including Burlington 53,627; American Steel and Wire 38,578; People's Gas 62,515; Brooklyn Transit 59,570; Sugar 136,572; Tennessee Coal and Iron 60,305.

Money on call firm at 3@5 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at $4.83@4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84@4.84½ and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills $4.82½.

Silver certificates nominally 60½c.
Bar silver 59⅞c.
Mexican dollars 47½c.
Government bonds strong.
State bonds strong.
Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	20¾	New Jersey Central	111½
do. preferred	60	New York Central	133
Baltimore and Ohio	69¼	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	13¼
Canada Pacific	85½	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	56	do. 2d preferred	33
Central Pacific	49⅝	Norfolk & Western	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	North American Co.	9¼
Chicago & Alton	170	Northern Pacific	49⅞
C., B. & Q.	140¾	do. preferred	77⅝
Chic. & E. Illinois	67½	Ontario & Western	27
do. preferred	120	Oregon R. & Nav.	45
Chic. Great Western	15⅜	Oregon Short Line	42½
Chic., Ind. & L.	8	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	87
do. preferred	42	do. 2d preferred	62
Chic. & N. W.	146¾	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	190	Reading	23⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	do. 1st preferred	64¾
do. preferred	96¾	Rio Grande & W.	35
Del. & Hudson	113¼	do. preferred	76
Del., Lac. & W'n	164½	Rock Island	117
Del. & Rio Grande	21	St. Louis & Santa Fe	11⅜
do. preferred	72	do. 1st preferred	71
Erie (new)	14	do. 2d preferred	38¼
do. preferred	38	St. L. & S. W.	9
Ft. Wayne	178	do. preferred	27½
Great North'n pref.	192	St. Paul	127⅛
Hocking Valley	6¾	do. preferred	173
Illinois Central	114½	St. P. & Omaha	92
Lake Erie & W'n	18	do. preferred	170
do. preferred	65	St. P., M. & M.	—
Lake Shore	200	Southern Pacific	34⅝
Louisville & Nash.	63¼	Southern Railway	12¼
Manhattan L	104¾	do. preferred	48¼
Metro. Street Ry	256¾	Texas & Pacific	22¾
Michigan Central	113	Union Pacific	44⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	53¼	do. preferred	77⅝
do. preferred	99	U. P., D. & G. pfd.	12¼
Missouri Pacific	45¼	Wabash	8¼
Mobile & Ohio	39¼	do. preferred	21⅛
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	Wheeling & L. E.	11⅛
do. preferred	38⅛	do. preferred	32¼

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	112	United States	54
American	140	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36¾	do. preferred	112¼
do. preferred	92	National Lin. Oil	5¼
American Spirits	13⅝	Pacific Mail	47¼
do. preferred	39	People's Gas	117⅝
American Tobacco	211¾	Pullman Palace	158
do. preferred	147	Silver Certificates	60
Consolidated Gas	215¾	Stand. Rope & Twine	9¾
Com. Cable Co.	190	Sugar	164⅜
Col. F. & Iron	35¾	do. preferred	117
do. preferred	93	T. C. & Iron	50¼
General Electric	118	U. S. Leather	6⅛
Haw. Com. Co.	77½	do. preferred	70¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	102¼	U. S. Rubber	49¾
International Paper	52	do. preferred	115½
do. preferred	82	Western Union	94¼
La Clede Gas	51	Federal Steel	52
Lead	33	do. preferred	87

BONDS.

U.S. 3s	107½	do. 4s	93¼
U.S. new 4s reg	128¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	114
do. coupon	128⅜	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U.S. 4s	111¾	N. Carolina 6s	130
do. coupon	112½	do 4s	104¼
do 2ds	99½	Northern Pac. 1sts	116¼
U.S. 5s reg	112	do 3s	68¾
do. 5s coupon	112	do 4s	103⅛
District 3 65s	117	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala., Class A	109	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	130
Ala., Class B	109	Nor. & West. con. 4s	92¼
Ala., Class C	100	Northwest consols	143⅛
Ala., Currency	100	do deb. 5s	122
Atchison 4s	102½	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
do. adj. 4s	82⅜	do 4s	101¼
Canada So. 2nds	109	O. S. Line 6s, t.r.	128¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	95⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t.r.	111
do. first income	40½	Pacific 6s of '95	
do. second income	13	Reading 4s	89¼
Chicago Terminals	99½	Rio G. W. 1sts	96½
C. & O. 5s	118¼	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111¼
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	124
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	St. Paul consols 7s	165¼
D. & R. G. 4s	100½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	122
East Tenn. 1sts	105	do 5s	120¾
Erie Gen. 4s	73⅛	Southern Ry. 5s	105¾
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	84	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	86
Gen. Electric 5s	112	Tenn. new set 3s	97
G. H. & S. A. 6s	111	Tex. Pac. L.G. 1sts	112¾
do. 2ds	110	do reg. 2nds	51½
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	94
do. con. 6s	110	Wabash 1st 5s	115
Iowa Cent. 1sts	109	do 2ds	96
La. new consol 4s	109	West Shore 4s	113¾
L. & N. unified 4s	95¾	Virginia centuries	83¾
Missouri 6s	120	do deferred	9
M. K. T. 2ds	67¼	Wisconsin Cent. t. r	69¼

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, March 17.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were slightly more active and firmer than during the rest of the week.

London bought Americans slightly and New York followed. Then came a sharp relapse, that was accentuated in the street. The market here things the sugar Fluctuations frightened the public out of rails.

Coppers were dull. The fortnightly statistics show the supply increased 1,557 tons and stocks 757. Tintos were 39¾. Utahs 8⅝, and Bostons 2⅝.

Gold to the amount of £100,000 was taken for the Cape. The price is rather weak at 77c. 10X. An African parcel of 318,000 will be dealt with on Monday.

Silver closed at 17⅝d.

The Bank of France is inciting mint tenders, and there are also good trade orders.

Money was stiff and is likely to remain to until the end of the quarter. Loans at the bank were renewed, and there was some fresh borrowing.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 17.—The market continues to show every indications that prices will react and reach a much higher level, and a witty bull compares the present efforts of the bears to work prices down to a gelding on a stock farm, they prance around a great deal and make considerable noise, but accomplish nothing. The rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 103⅝ was due to the semi-official announcement that the Brooklyn elevated railway has been acquired by Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests and an official statement to this effect will be made within the next few days. An option on the controlling interest in the elevated company was given some time ago and the delay in taking up the option has been due to the desire so utilize the intervening period in securing the consents of as many shareholders as was possible. It is now declared that fully 80 per cent of the stock has assented and signified acceptance of the terms made by the cotrolling interests in the road. Airbrake stock broke its high price record yesterday by selling at 200. Insiders predict 250 for it in the near future. It is said that upon the consummation of the deal for the absorption of the Union Tobacco Company and Liggett & Meyers, dividends upon continental Tobacco, preferred and common, will be declared. However this may be, insiders and their friends have been busily engaged ever since the shares have been listed on the stock exchange in selling all the market would take. Federal Steel preferred should sell higher in the not distant future. The bulls are quietly absorbing stocks. Money showed signs of working a little closer and late in the afternoon the call loan rate was advanced to 6 per cent, although at the close there was a plentiful supply at 3½, while the bulk of the day's business was done at about 4 per cent.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 17.—On expectation of favorable results from the reconstruction of the property Brooklyn Rapid Transit gained over 3 per cent, but lost part of the gain later. American Steel stocks were somewhat heavy after a firm opening. The market was largely dominated by the continued remarkable speculation in Sugar, which rose in the early afternoon to within 3¼ points of yesterday's high price. The day was one of special investments, as traders were inclined to sell the general list in the afternoon in anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement and poor comparison looked for when the railroads begin to make their returns for February. People's Gas was strong on the prospect of an early adjustment of the Illinois legislature claim. It sold up nearly 3 per cent and held the gain well. The general market closed irregular with standard shares weakest.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	212½	213	210½	211¾	211¾
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	160	167¾	157	164½	164½
Atchison	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞	20¾
do. preferred	60⅞	61½	60	60⅛	60
Balto. & Ohio	70	70	70	70	69¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	101	103⅝	101	102¼	102⅛
Bay State Gas	......	......	......	......	......
Bur. & Quincy	142	143⅛	140½	140⅞	140¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	57¼	58	57¼	58	57½
Ches. & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅝
Canada Southern	57⅛	57⅛	57	57	56
Del. & Hudson	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113½
Del. & Lack.	165	165	165	165	164½
Erie	......	......	......	14⅜	14
Con. Gas	217	217	216	216	215¾
Gen. Electric	118½	119	118¼	118¼	118
Chic. Great West.	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅜
Jersey Central	111¾	112½	111¼	111½	111¼
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	......	......	......	......	13⅛
do. preferred	38¾	39	38	38⅜	38¼
Louisv. & Nash.	64¼	64½	63⅛	63⅛	63¼
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	200
Manhattan L.	*106½	107	105	105	105
Mo. Pacific	47	47¼	45¾	45⅞	45¾
Met. Street Ry	258	258	255¼	257	256¾
National Lead	33⅞	33⅞	32¼	33	33
Northern Pacific	51	51¼	49¾	50	49⅞
do. preferred	78⅜	78½	77½	77¾	77¾
N. Y. Central	133¾	134¼	133	133	133
Northwestern	147⅝	147⅝	146¼	146¾	146¾
Omaha	......	......	......	92	91¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	47½
People's Gas	117	118⅞	117	117¾	117⅝
Reading	23⅜	23¾	23	23	23⅛
Rock Island	117¼	118	117	117	117
Southern Rwy	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
do. preferred	49	49½	48¼	48½	48¼
St. Paul	128	128½	127⅛	127⅝	127⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	48½	50⅝	48½	48½	48½
U. S. Leather pfd.	71¾	71¾	70⅝	70¾	70¼
Union Pacific	44⅝	45½	44½	44½	44⅜
do. preferred	78½	78⅝	77¾	77⅞	77⅞
Western Union	94¾	94¾	94⅜	94½	94¼
Wabash pfd.	22	22⅛	21½	21½	21⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36⅜	33⅜	36¼
Am'n Spirits	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
do. preferred	39¼	39½	39	39	39
U. S. Rubber	49¾	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	49½
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	115½
Federal Steel	52¼	52¾	51⅛	51⅛	52
do. preferred	87¼	87½	87	87¼	87
Illinois Central	115¼	115½	114¾	114¾	114½

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent. †Ex-div. 1¼ per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107	Macon 6s	116
Ga. 4½s, 1915	120	Columbus 5s	106
Savannah 5s	112	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	111	Rome 5s	106
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	114
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	120	Newn'n 6s, LD	110
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	110	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	87
Atl'nta 4s	106	Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	122		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	203	Aug. & Sav	105
Southwestern	108	A. & W. P.	120
		do deben	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. 8s	133
" " " " 7s	116
" " " " 6s	100

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $279,432,787; gold reserve, $241,644,088.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, March 17.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,845,172,689; per cent increase 42.9. Exclusive of New York $623,054,149; per cent increase 23.6.

Foreign Finances.

London, March 17.—Consols for money 110 5-16; for the account 110½; Canadian Pacific 89⅛; St. Paul common 131 7-8; Illinois Central 118; Northern Pacific preferred 81; New York Central 138; Pennsylvania 67 3-4; Reading 12; Union Pacific preferred 80¼; Atchison 22; Louisville and Nashville 66.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d.

Money 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 2½@ 2 5-8 per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 118.50.

The Metal Market.

New York, March 17.—Though displaying a generally steady to firm undertone, the metal market presented no positive new features today, and but few changes were noted in values. The demand was on moderate scale and news no better nor worse than looked for. Offerings were not urgent.

Pig iron warrants firm at $10.50.
Lake copper firm at $17.50.
Tin steady at $23.80@23.90.
Lead unchanged at $4.45@4.50.
Spelter unchanged at $6.35@6.40.
St. Louis, March 17.—Lead firm at $4.30.
Spelter strong at $6 bid.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 17, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 17—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.00; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.85 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, March 17—Flour weak dull, and lower. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 red 78⅝; options closed ¾@1⅛c lower; March 77½; May 71¾. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 40⅜@42¼; options closed ⅛@¼c lower; May 38⅜; July 39. Oats, spot weak; No. 2 31¼; options quiet.

St. Louis, March 17—Flour easier. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash in elevator 69; track 70@71; May 70¾; July 63⅜@63¾ asked. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 33; track 34; May 32⅛@32¼ bid; July 33 bid. Oats about steady; No. 2 cash 27; track 28; May 26⅜@26⅜ bid; July B.

Chicago, March 17—Flour dull. Wheat, No. 2 spring 65¼@67⅛; No. 3 spring 61@68; No. 2 red 67@69. Corn, No. 2 33@33¼; No. 2 yellow 33¼@33⅛. Oats, No. 2 26; No. 2 white 29@29½; No. 3 white 28@29. Rye, No. 2 49¼.

Cincinnati, March 17—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red 70. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 35@35¼. Oats easy and lower; No. 2 mixed 28¼.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 17—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅛c; clear sides 5⅜c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6½c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7½c; second quality 6⅝c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, March 17—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing @9.12½. Lard easier; prime steam 5.05 choice 5.12½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 4.87½; shorts 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.25; ribs 5.37½. shorts 5.50.

Chicago, March 17—Mess pork $8.85@8.90. Lard 5.22½@5.25. Short rib sides, loose, 4.40@4.70 shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.80@4.85.

New York, March 17—Lard easier; western steam 5.50; March 5.50; refined easy. Pork steady; family $10.75@11.00.

Cincinnati, March 17—Lard lower at 5.12½. Bulk meats firm at 4.75. Bacon steady at $5.75.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 17—Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.50@3.75; fancy $3.50@4.00. Oranges, California $3.00@3.50; Florida, frosted, $4.25@3.50. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50 bunch; culls 90c@$1.00. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 9 to 10c pound; dressed, 11½ to 12½c; ducks 11 to 12½c; quail, 9 to 10c; dressed chickens, hens, 11 to 12c; fries, 12½ to 14c; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½c; live, 25 to 40c each.

"The Best Company—The Best Policy."

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

This company has been in successful business for fifty-four years; has paid policy holders over 165 MILLION DOLLARS, and now has cash assets of over $67,000,000.

It issues the plainest and best policy on the market. After TWO annual premiums have been paid it GUARANTEES:

1. Cash Value.
2. Loan Value.
3. Extended Insurance.
4. Paid-up Insurance.
5. Incontestability. Also pays large annual dividends.

CLARENCE ANGIER, STATE AGENT, 23½ WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Active and reliable agents desired throughout Georgia.

WHEAT DEMORALIZED

Selling on Hard Spot Knocked Another Cent Off Yesterday.

LIVERPOOL LOST SHARPLY

Corn Lost a Fraction and Oats Gained a Fraction—Provisions Closed 5 to 22 1-2c Lower.

Chicago, March 17.—Selling out of long wheat today on the hard spots knocked another cent a bushel off wheat. Corn also showed a loss of ½c, while oats wound up at an improvement of ⅛@¼c. Provisions longs also were weakened and pork lost 17½@20c, lard 22c and ribs 5c.

The demoralized feeling in wheat, which was so general at the close last night, was again the prominent feature at the commencement of today's business. The early news was quite as discouraging to holders as it was the day before, and at the opening the necessary encouragment of a revival of export demand appeared as remote as ever, notwithstanding yesterday's 2c decline. Liverpool started with quotations from 1¼ to 1⅜d below closing figures and followed that by a further drop that brought July to 2d decline. Figures on the Argentine shipments for the week were conflicting, one report placing them at 2,168,000 bushels and another at 1,264,000, both of which were considerably larger than a year ago. Chicago received only 32 carloads of wheat compared with 108 the same day last year, but Minneapolis and Duluth got 552 cars, against 275 a year ago. Aggregate receipts at primary western markets were 512,000 bushels, compared with 342,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 594,000 bushels. Indications from stock taking centers pointed to a small increase in the visible, against nearly 1,000,000 bushels decrease the year before. May wheat opened ¼@⅜c lower at from 67⅝ down to 67⅛c, and under a good demand from shorts, improved to 67⅝c. At the slight improvement, however, long wheat became once more superabundant. May declined to 66⅝c, but both foreign and domestic shorts came in again and caused a reaction to 67½c. New York reported 22 boatloads sold for export to Antwerp. On this item of information the price rose to 67⅝c, but more long wheat came out and again knocked the price back to 67c, and later to 66⅝c. It closed at 66½@66⅝c sellers.

The execution by commission houses of stop-loss orders and the weakness in wheat caused a break in corn at the start. Light receipts and liberal clearances, however, started shorts covering at the decline. There was considerable buying for the long account, and the early loss was nearly all recovered. Receipts were 174 cars. May opened ¼@½c lower at from 33⅝c down to 33½c, sold sparingly at 33½c, rose to 34¼c, then sagged to 33⅞@34c sellers at the close.

Oats were weak and lower early in sympathy with wheat, but owing to an excellent demand from shippers and shorts the price firmed up, and the market closed quite strong. Receipts 154 cars. May began ⅛@⅜c lower at 25@25⅛c, advanced to 25⅝@25¾c and closed at 25½@25⅝c.

Pressure of long holdings depressed provisions. The market did not appear to have recuperative power of a lasting quality, as several little rallies were quickly squelched by fresh offerings of long stuff. May pork opened 5@10c lower at $9.07½@9.12½, sold at $9.12½, then declined to $8.95 and closed at 8.97½@9. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for Saturday: Wheat 50 cars, corn 20 cars, oats 150 cars, hogs 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅜	67⅝	66⅜	66⅝
July	66½	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝
Corn—				
May	33⅞	34¼	33½	34
July	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
September	35⅛	35½	35	35¼
Oats—				
May	25⅛	25¾	25	25⅝
July	23¾	24	23⅝	24
Mess Pork—				
May	9.07½	9.12½	8.95	9.00
July	9.27½	9.30	9.10	9.12½
Lard—				
May	5.35	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
July	5.50	5.52½	5.45	5.47½
September	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60
Short Ribs—				
May	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.67½
July	4.82½	4.85	4.80	4.80
September	4.95	4.97½	4.92½	4.32½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	14,000	17,000
Wheat, bushels	33,000	44,000
Corn, bushels	185,000	211,000
Oats, bushels	190,000	263,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	11,000
Barley, bushels	43,000	21,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, March 17.—Wheat cables today offered no encouragement to speculative holders, and liquidating sales has been the dominating feature again today. Professional operators bought freely to cover recent sales, as California markets as reported as firm, despite the recent rain and improved crop reports.

Corn ruled steady, considering the weakness in wheat. The interior markets are not pressing sales, and the cash demand is rally good.

Provisions were quiet and easy, owing to the weakness in wheat, but the trade appears to be confident of a recovery in prices on liberal shipments and low price, as compared with hogs.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 17 — Turpentine firm at 44; sales 225 casks; receipts 108. Rosin firm; sales 2,967 bbls; receipts 2,122; A, B, C, D $1.05; E, $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.20; H $1.30; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.85; N $2.00; windowglass $2.30; waterwhite $2.60.

Wilmington, March 17—Turpentine firm at 42½@43¼. Rosin firm at 90@95. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.35@2.4. Tar steady at $1.00.

Charleston, March 17—Turpentine quiet at 44½; sales none. Rosin steady; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 17—Eggs 9½@10c. Butter, western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large, 23@25c; small, 20@25c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 27½@30c. Irish potatoes $1.00@1.10 per bu; sweet potatoes 65@75c per bus. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions 90c@$1.00 per bu; $2.25@2.50 per bbl. Cabbage, New York, 3@3½c per lb; Florida, none. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 11@12½c.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 17— Roasted coffee — Arbuckle and Levering $11.30; Lion $10.30, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7½@8½c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.44; New Orleans 5.44; New Orleans white 5½c; do yellow 5½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7½c; choice 7@6½c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Bids will be received until MARCH 31, 1899,

for the purchase of $40,000 of 5 per cent 10-30 first mortgage gold bonds of Warm Springs, Ga.

Apply for circular with particulars.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Warm Springs, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
13	Jacksonville	5 20 am	13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	8	Macon	5 30 am
35	Washington	5 10 am	8	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
126	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35	Birmingham	5 40 am
117	Cornelia	8 30 am	12	Richmond	7 50 am
21	Fort Valley	10 50 am	7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
9	Macon	11 10 am	33	Washington	12 00 n'n
9	Columbus	11 10 am	16	Jacksonville	12 05 n'n
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	15	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
16	Chattanooga	11 50 am	37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
15	Jacksonville	3 30 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Columbus	4 20 pm
11	Richmond	8 30 pm	22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
7	Macon	9 55 pm	118	Cornelia	4 35 pm
7	Columbus, Ga.	9 55 pm	125	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
14	Cincinnati	10 30 pm	14	Jacksonville	10 50 pm
36	Birmingham	10 40 pm	9	Chattanooga	11 00 pm
			36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 n'n
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	5 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 59 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 31 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN.	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 30 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	5 00 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 05 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 15 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville	8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville	7 30 pm

‡Daily.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE

To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 20 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. Daily.
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	......	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m	......	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	8 20 a m	......	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 a m	......	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	......	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 10 a m	2 35 p m	3 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 33 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LaGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 30 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv.	5 12 am
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Smith, President and General Manager Atlanta, Ga.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent. S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent. ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building, - Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc,

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

FOR SALE.

75,000 Athens Electric Railway Co., 1st Mortgage Gold 6s, due 1916. Price and particulars on application. JOHN W. DICKEY, Broker, Augusta, Ga.

Paine, Murphy & Co

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Cotton, Stocks and Grain.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)

References: Lowry Banking Company, Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

MISS FREDERICKA BEARD TO LECTURE

Miss Fredericka Beard will lecture this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club on that subject which should be of such all absorbing interest to women—"The Home." This lecture will be one of three that Miss Beard will deliver while in the city, her subjects to be in relation to the home, the kindergarten and the Sunday school, three subjects that in their relation to child life will attract to them the thinking women of the day, especially those interested in educational matters. Miss Beard is a woman of exceptional intellect, and at the recent meeting of the National Congress of Mothers in Washington made an address which was considered one of the distinguished features of the several important sessions, and which was universally conceded to be replete with womanly thought which expressed as forcibly as it has touched the heart and mind of all who heard it.

The growing appreciation of mothers that they should better understand the relation of the home and the school, and that, as Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson said, they should know more about the "special industries" relegated to them, makes opportune the presence in the city of Miss Beard. She has been for a number of years a student of child life and is abreast of all the latest methods adopted in the early education of the child. Miss Beard comes to Atlanta under the auspices of such well known women as Mrs. H. B. Wey and Mrs. W. T. Downing.

The courtesies of the Atlanta Woman's Club have been extended to her this afternoon and on Monday and Tuesday afternoons she will lecture in the Congregational church. She will conduct the exercises in the children's department of the Sunday school of the Congregational church tomorrow morning. She comes to Atlanta highly indorsed and recommended by some of the most distinguished people of the country, and every one who is interested in kindergarten or educational work in general should endeavor to hear this gifted lady. Tickets of admission can be obtained at the door.

MRS. EASTMAN DISCUSSES THE D. A. R. MEETING

It would seem from an interview published in The Weekly Review of Nashville that the recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington did not warrant the criticism passed upon the proceedings of the various sessions by Mr. George William Curtis. Mrs. Charles Eastman, a prominent member of the Nashville division of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in reference to the matter, is quoted as saying:

"While there may have been some small disorder incidental to the convention's proceedings, George William Curtis's attack upon us was wholly without reason. Women are not so well reserved in parliamentary rulings as men, nor are they capable of fully controlling their emotions when under pressure, consequently, there may have been one or two small skirmishes; but to declare that the body's deliberations were marked by clamorous outcries and efforts at gaining recognition is untrue. The convention employed an expert in parliamentary rulings, who sat near Mrs. Manning. The chief question before the body was the division of monies, many women favoring a detention of two-thirds of each chapter's money to be used as said chapter saw fit. The southern representatives, especially, favored this idea, having a plan for the purchase, or purchases, of historical buildings, some owned by private individuals, the marking of colonial graves, and the presentation of historical lectures, as Ellsworth, for example. This latter would prove of far-reaching good to the children of the south, in that on such occasions we would give them entrance free of charge.

"As the association's laws now read, one-half the yearly incomes revert to the Washington chapter, its upholders claiming it should be the fountain-head of power. Our opponents were successful in the point of votes, and the law remains unchanged."

ENOCH ARDEN.

Last night in the lecture room of the Epworth League church Miss May Agnes Kelly gave a unique and interesting entertainment in selections from "Enoch Arden." She was assisted by Mr. William Jessup in several violin solos, and the programme was as follows:

Music.

"The sea is his. He made it."

"The sea is his. He made it."

(a) Childhood; (b) Marriage; (c) Enoch goes to sea.

"Cast your care on God; that anchor holds."

Music.

"Expectant of that news that never came."

(a) Death of Enoch's child; (b) Philip, a friend.

(a) "Money can be repaid; but kindness such as yours—"

"The ship was lost."

(a) Philip asks Annie to be his wife; (b) Annie consents.

Music.

(c) The marriage.

"So they were wed, and merrily rang the bells."

"A ship-wrecked sailor looking for a sail."

(a) Enoch wrecked upon his home voyage and rescued; (b) Enoch returns to his home.

Music.

Home—what is home? Had he a home?

"Things seen are mightier than things heard."

(a) Enoch looks in upon Annie. He prays for strength not to tell her, never to let her know; (b) Story told to Miriam Lane; (c) Enoch's death.

"A sail! A sail! I am saved."

ALUMNAE RECEPTION.

The alumnae of the Girls' High school have issued invitations to a reception for Friday, March 24th, from 4 until 6 o'clock, at the Girls' High school. The occasion will doubtless be a bright and entertaining one.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Mr. G. A. Howell, of West End, continues very ill.

***

Miss Emelize Wood was "at home" from half-past 3 o'clock to half-past 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 14th, in honor of her birthday. The young ladies present were: Misses Julia Wright, Fanny Turner, Margaret Whiteside, Kathleen and Medora Askew, Fannie Burney, Sadie Avary, Edwine Behre, Eloise Stewart, Jessie Garwood, Jessie McWilliams, Alice May Gathright, Willie Belle Campbell.

***

While in the city Miss Fredericka Beard, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Downing.

***

The beauty of Mrs. Walter Thomson, nee Gordon, is the subject of enthusiastic comment among those who have seen her since her return from Europe. She is even prettier than this time last season, when those who saw her as the fair girl bride were impressed by her beauty of face and form. She is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Louile M. Gordon, and will remain in this country about a month, when, accompanied by her mother and little sister, she will return to Bremen.

***

Mr. Inman Sanders is receiving a warm welcome from his many Atlanta friends.

***

Miss Mary Strickler, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Miss Florence Werner.

***

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Turner have returned from a delightful trip to Havana and other points of interest in Cuba.

***

Mrs. A. L. Hull, of Athens, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Jackson, on Capitol square.

***

Mrs. Mary Roper and Miss Roper are at Miss Thornbury's, on Peachtree street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lamar are expected in Atlanta the first week in April.

***

The little children of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Patillo are very much better.

***

Mrs. E. H. Barnes will visit Miss Joseph in Columbus next month.

***

Mrs. R. C. Fuller and Miss Coffin, of Chicago, are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Fulliter, at 45 West Baker street.

IT WILL BE OPENED TODAY

Boys' Department of Y. M. C. A. Will Be Inaugurated This Afternoon.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

Rooms for Use of Junior Members Have Been Fitted Up on the Fourth Floor.

The boys' department of the Young Men's Christian Association will be formally opened this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and an excellent programme has been arranged for the entertainment of the members.

A number of prominent citizens will be present at the exercises, and the boys will be addressed by many well-known speakers.

The programme is as follows:

Song, "America"—Boys.

Prayer—Rev. W. W. Landrum.

Violin solo—F. Vernoy.

Opening address—Governor Allen D. Candler.

Address—F. H. Richardson.

Song, selected—Boys.

Address—Rev. W. B. Stradley.

Address, "Boys' Work"—W. W. Willis.

Song, selected—Boys.

Prayer and benediction—Rev. G. W. Bull.

After the meeting the new rooms on the fourth floor for the exclusive use of the boys will be open to the members, and W. W. Willis, Jr., junior secretary of the association, will be in charge.

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the first of a series of religious meetings will be held. Dr. Marion Hull, who has been successful in similar movements, will conduct the exercises, and it is probable that a boys' Bible class will be formed at an early date.

The rooms of the boys' department will be open on Saturdays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and on other days the hours will be from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

CHOIR PRACTICE DISTURBED.

Unexpected Results Came of the Mischievousness of Several Thoughtless Youngsters.

A number of thoughtless youngsters engaged in a form of mischief last night which for a time was highly satisfactory to them, but which was not calculated to improve the singing at St. Philip's cathedral.

The choristers met in the vestry of the cathedral last night to engage in practice which proceeded without interruption for a time. The choristers were getting their vocal organs in splendid trim, when an unexpected interruption ensued.

Thumps were heard at the door of the vestry and the leader of the choir went to ascertain the cause of the unusual noises. He saw nothing. Later the same thing occurred again, and the leader reached the door in time to see various small forms seeking shelter behind posts and trees. The leader also discovered a number of bricks which had been thrown against the door.

Practice was again resumed, again the sounds of bricks heaved against the door disturbed the choir, and again the leader saw small boys scurry into the shadows.

The police barracks was then telephoned of the interruption and Call Officers Chosewood and Covington came upon the boys from the rear, captured three, routed the remainder, about ten in number, and so effaciously frightened the youngsters that the choristers were disturbed no more.

The captured ones protested their innocence, saying that they were only going to choir practice and were about to enter when the officers came upon them. They furnished the names of the boys who escaped.

No cases were made against the youngsters, although they were thoroughly frightened over the mere fact of having been taken to the barracks, and let fall copious tears while protesting their innocence.

The W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, turn out more Pianos than any other three factories in the United States combined, and yet they are constantly behind with orders.

Why this wonderful demand for their Pianos?

Chiefly because their vast facilities and perfect organization enable them to PRODUCE A GOOD PIANO for a MODERATE PRICE.

This is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Let the public make a note of it.

PHILLIPS & CREW CO. Agents.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.



HOME FOR WOMEN HAS BEEN LEASED

Woman's Co-operative Association Has Secured a Suitable House.

HOME WILL BE OCCUPIED SOON

Rooms of Place Will All Be Papered and Properly Furnished.

HOUSE LOCATED NEAR TRINITY CHURCH

Important Meeting of Members Will Be Held Monday and Definite Plans Will Be Discussed.

The woman's boarding home which the Woman's Co-operative Association has been working to establish in Atlanta is now an assured institution. Yesterday a house was leased and will be put in proper shape as soon as possible by the members of the association.

The boarding home will be located in the large and commodious brick building which has been known as the Ardell on Whitehall street near the corner of Trinity avenue and is considered by the association as the most suitable location that could be had. The building is on one of the chief thoroughfares of the city and near the business section.

For some time past the association has been considering propositions for a suitable house and yesterday morning the matter was settled definitely and the work of furnishing the twenty-four large rooms of the home will begin in a short while. In the meantime the house will be placed in excellent condition and ready for occupancy.

Every room will be papered and furnished in a tasteful manner and the building is so constructed inside that the department for aged women may be separated from the other departments so as to give the occupants as much privacy as possible.

The rooms will all have small white iron bedsteads and will be furnished in uniform style. Already a number of the members have signified their intentions to paper and furnish rooms as memorials to departed friends.

A superintendent for the building will be needed as soon as the home is opened, and applications for the place should be forwarded to the recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Raine.

One of the many features contemplated by the association in the plans of the home will be a lunchroom, which will be open to all women in the city. Working women who have a lunch time of half an hour may go to the home and get a lunch for only a few cents, and it is expected that this department will be liberally patronized by ladies in town shopping and who do not care to return home early.

An important meeting of the Woman's Co-operative Association will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association and definite plans for the conduct of the home will be discussed and arranged.

The by-laws of the association will be adopted and everything put in shape to begin work on the home at once. At the meeting a suitable name for the home will be selected and every member of the association has been requested to bring a name for consideration.

It is thought, as the shop girls of the city will be greatly benefited by the home, that merchants employing many girls will feel disposed to make contributions toward the rent and maintenance of the woman's boarding home.

Already a number have pledged themselves to make handsome contributions not only in cash, but in furniture, and the members of the association feel greatly encouraged with the prospects of the institution.

Mrs. Hugh Inman, who is at present in New York, has written to the ladies of the association stating that she would give $10 each month for a year toward the rental of the building and Mrs. Edward Munford has offered the home $5 each month.

As soon as the home is in working order a number of classes will be formed among the boarders and these classes will study dress cutting and fitting, stenography, music and cooking. Several experienced persons have signified their intention of instructing these classes, and it is expected that great interest will be shown in these special department.

The building fund for the woman's boarding home will remain intact and all contributions for that purpose will be placed in bank, but all contributions to the temporary home will be expended in the work of establishing the institution.

Surrendered the Office.

Raleigh, N. C., March 17.—(Special.)—Today J. F. Hamrick, who held the office of labor commissioner under the fusion administration, surrendered the office to B. R. Lacy, who was elected commissioner by the last general assembly. Hamrick had previously refused to turn over the office and Lacy had instituted quo warranto proceedings against him.

Success comes to those who persevere. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently you will surely be benefited.

TRANS ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

For tickets to all parts of Europe, call on E. J. WALKER, General Steamship Agent, No. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

EISEMAN & WEIL

3 Whitehall Street.



Advance Sale —OF— Spring Suits FOR MEN.

Before making our regular Spring announcement we wish to say that we find we have carried over 425 suits from last Spring which were not sold. The prices on these suits were $10.00, $12.50, $13.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18 and $20.

The styles are almost identical with what will be worn this Spring—Serges, Worsteds and Cheviots—but we prefer not to mix them up with our new goods, so for the purpose of selling them quickly we have divided them into two lots.

All $10.00 and $12.50 Suits Will be Sold At $7.00 A Suit.

All $13.50, $15, $16.50, $18 and $20 Suits At $10.00 A Suit.

This is a strictly cash sale. The Almighty Dollar has always had superior purchasing power here, but during this sale it will do double duty.

Eiseman & Weil, Reliable Advertisers of Facts 3 Whitehall Street.

BIDS FOR SEWERAGE OPENED

Sewer Committee Held a Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

THERE WAS NO SPECULATING

David Smith Was Awarded the Contract—The Figures Are $1,300 Lower Than Last Year.

The decision of the city council at its last regular meeting to stop contractors speculating in bidding for public improvement contracts is said to have resulted in much good for the city. The sewer bids were turned down by council before on account of the irregularity of the figures, and the result is that much money has been saved.

When the sewer committee opened bids for sewer work several weeks ago W. A. Hancock and David Smith were found to be the lowest bidders. It was found, however, that in some items both were unreasonably low, and higher in others. The contractors had bid very low on lines of work of which not very much would be done and high on work that would be done. The council did not like this character of bids, and threw out all of them, determined to ask for more bids on a different basis.

The sewer committee held a special meeting at the city hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and opened the new bids. David Smith, G. H. Morrow & Co., W. A. Hancock and Gude & Walker were the bidders. There was no speculation in any of the bids, and it was found that the bid of David Smith was the lowest. He was, therefore, awarded the contract. The report of the committee will go to council Monday afternoon and will doubtless be adopted.

The total amount of the bid of David Smith was $23,274, or a saving of about $1,300 as compared with the contract of last year. The bid of Mr. Smith was about $1,114 under that of the next lowest bidder.

The bid of Mr. Smith is considerably lower than the one he put in a few days ago. The members of the sewer committee are very much gratified with the result.

Courtesy to Strangers.

From The Marietta Journal.

One of the most charming features of the "old south," perhaps its distinguishing trait, was the delightful hospitality and courtesy of its people to strangers and to each other, so that "southern hospitality" became to be recognized as the synonym of kindly consideration for others. We often hear the term now used to represent present considerations, but we fear that the old status does not universally prevail throughout our section. In the course of extended travel we have been thrown in contact, in different parts of the country, with "all sorts and conditions of men," and our experience is that in certain parts of the south the people are more oblivious to the little courtesies and amenities of life than they are in other parts of the same section and of the world generally. This inattention does not arise, we are convinced, from intentional neglect, but from a careless habit into which the people have unfortunately fallen.

WE CURE

Where others fail; thousands of testimonials on file, voluntarily given, as true, deep and sincere expressions of gratitude from merchants, farmers and all classes of people. NO MISTAKES, NO FAILURES with our treatment. Do not be discouraged by your experience elsewhere in your vain attempts to get well, but if you suffer from any chronic disease or diseases private in their nature, place yourself at once under our treatment, which has cured others and WILL SURELY CURE YOU.



SPECIALTIES: Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Varicocele, Rupture, Rheumatism, Female troubles of all kinds, and Diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys. Free consultation. Call on, or write Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. (Inman bldg.) Mail treatment by sending for symptom blanks—No 1 for men, No. 2 for women; No 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh. 64-page booklet free.

Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 per annum.

THE GRAND

TONIGHT SOUSA'S Greatest Comic Opera Success EL CAPITAN.

All the Original Costumes, Scenery and Effects.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY —AND— A Grand Chorus of Fifty Voices

Night prices, 25c to $1.

Sale now open at Grand box office.

Mr. F. R. Roberson

The noted traveler, will give an illustrated lecture on

Manila and the Philippines

Monday Evening, March 20.

Mr. Roberson has just returned from Manila with the latest information. His pictures are in colors and the equals of Stoddard's.

This lecture is under the auspices of the

DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE

MATINEE TODAY; TONIGHT.

PHIL. W. AND NETTIE PETERS

COMEDY COMPANY.

MATINEE TODAY.

The King of Liars.

TONIGHT.

Miserable Marriage

Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.

$25 GIVEN AWAY TONIGHT.

Dress pattern given away at matinee today.

Savannah Line

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston AND THE EAST. IN WINTER OR SUMMER

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TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

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E. H. HINTON Traffic Manager.

J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

GRANT HOUSE

MRS. A. B. WALKER, Manager.

For a meal, a day or a permanent abode.

86 WHITEHALL.

SPEAKING OF HEADGEAR

Fashion and time both suggest a change in the Hat you are wearing. Why not buy now? Bear in mind that it is not necessary for you to go to a point of extravagance to get a Hat according to fashion's decree, for the Derbies we show contain every detail of style, and are so full of quality that time will suggest another change before one that you may buy now scarcely shows the marks of usage.

Price, first quality.....$3.50

Geo. Muse Clothing Co., 38 Whitehall St.

VICTORIA RUBBER TIRED FOR DRIVES MORNING OR AFTERNOON LADIES SHOPPING OR VISITING

Special Rates on Monthly Contracts. Boarding Private Conveyances a Specialty.

HERRIN, WALLACE & CO., 37-39 IVY STREET 'PHONE DAY OR NIGHT 176

Sheriff Sale for April, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, towit:

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being near the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 149, of 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the northwest corner of Anderson and McMillan streets, and running thence west along Anderson street 175 feet, thence north 100 feet, thence west 50 feet to Bussey street, thence north along Bussey street 100 feet, thence east 225 feet to McMillan street, thence south along McMillan street 200 feet to the beginning point. Also beginning at the northeast corner of Anderson street and McMillan street and running thence east along Anderson street 400 feet, thence north 200 feet, thence west 400 feet to McMillan street, thence south along McMillan street 200 feet to the beginning point, and beginning on the south side of Lee's avenue, at a point 247½ feet east of McMillan street and running thence east along McMil avenue 50 feet and extending back south parallel with McMillan street 100 feet of even width as front. Said land levied on as the property of Lavender R. Ray to satisfy an execution issued from the superior court of Fulton county in favor of Home and Foreign Investment and Agency Company (Limited), against said Lavender R. Ray.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known as part of original land lot No. 50 in the plan of said district, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Fort and Pine streets, in the city of Atlanta, thence running west along the north side of Pine street fifty feet and extending back north same width as front, and along the west side of Fort street 140 feet to an unnamed street. Levied on as the property of W. W. Wisdom, principal, and H. F. West, endorser, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Bank of Commerce vs. said W. W. Wisdom and H. F. West.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, towit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being in the south part of city lot No. 96, in block No. 15, of the sub-division of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting on the west side of Piedmont avenue, formerly Calhoun street, 105 feet, more or less, and running back west 200 feet, more or less, to city lot No. 93; bounded on the north by north half of said city lot No. 96 and south by the Stow schoolhouse lot, having the privileges of an alley running south from Ellis street and more particularly described in a deed from M. C. Kiser to Daniel Pittman, dated December 24, 1872, being the same property conveyed to said Annie Gannon by A. T. Young by deed recorded in W4, page 5, of Fulton county records, having two houses thereon known as Nos. 196 and 198 Piedmont avenue. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Annie Gannon to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Scottish American Mortgage Company vs. said Annie Gannon.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, towit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot 75, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the west side of South Pryor street 115 feet and 4 inches north from the northwest corner of Pryor and Doane streets, thence northwest on the west side of Pryor street 115 feet and 4 inches to Ormond street, thense west 100 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence south on the east side of said alley 109 feet to lot No. 3, thence east 140 feet and 6 inches to Pryor street, the point of beginning, same being lots Nos. 1 and 2 of plat of H. B. Baylor, April 28, 1898. Also commencing on the north side of Ormond street 110 feet west from Pryor street, thence west 150 feet, thence south 100 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence east 150 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence north 100 feet to Ormond street point of beginning, being lots 34, 35 and 36 of the Baylor plat. Also beginning on the north side of Doane street, at a point 69½ feet from the northwest corner of Doane and S. Pryor streets, thence along the north side of Doane street 185 feet, thence north 108 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence east at right angles along south side of ten-foot alley 185 feet, thence south 108 feet to beginning point, said property being lots 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Green B. Adair's property, as per above named Baylor plat. Levied on as the property of Green B. Adair to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Lowry Banking Company vs. said Green B. Adair.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 168, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Beginning at the southeast line of the city fire department on the northeast side of Benjamin street, thence in a southeasterly direction 28 feet, thence in a southerly direction 88 2-3 feet, thence east 179 feet, thence in a northwesterly direction 192½ feet to the southeastern line of the city fire department, thence in a southwesterly direction along said line 71 feet, more or less, to the beginning point on Benjamin street.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land lying in land lot 87, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point where the Sherman property, which is north of the property hereby described, forms a right angle triangle, with the Sherman property, west of the property here described, said beginning point being the northeast corner of the property covered by a deed dated May 28, 1890, from Lizzie G. Hayes to John W. Heidt, thence running south along the line of the Sherman property, west of this property 869 38-100 feet to the Clark university property, thence east along the north line of the Clark university property 65 36-100 feet, to what was formerly the Gardner land, thence north along the west line of said Gardner land 869 38-100 feet to the Sherman property, lying north of this land, thence west along the south line of said Sherman property, on the north 65 36-100 feet to the beginning point in the angle of said Sherman property here described, said tract containing 13 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Green B. Adair to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of W. J. Northen vs. said Green B. Adair.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known as part of land lot No. 109 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Roach street 180 feet south of the southeast corner of Larkin and Roach streets, running thence south along the east side of Roach street 80 feet, thence east at right angles to Roach street, and parallel with Larkin street 90 feet, thence north parallel with Roach street 80 feet, thence west parallel with Larkin street 90 feet to the beginning point, being designated as lots 13 and 14 of the sub-division of old Lawshe property, as per sale of J. C. Hendrix & Co., August 7, 1889. Levied on as the property of John A. Gantt to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of John Thompson vs. said John A. Gantt. A deed having been filed and recorded for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain tract of land containing 48½ acres of land, more or less, in the northwest portion of land lot No. 9, of the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting southwest about 300 feet on Powers ferry road, and bounded on the north by lands of Martin, east by right of way of the Southern Railway Company and south by lands of Powell and Howard, being part of land sold to Robert Davis by Taylor Ford on January 28, 1886. The same being levied on as the property of Robert Davis to satisfy an execution issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Jane Todd against said Robert Davis.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Ten shares of the stock of Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company of the par value of $100 each. Levied on as the property of James Lambert to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Trust Company of Georgia vs. said James Lambert and Harry A. Cassin.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the eastern side of Windsor street at a point 219 8-10 feet northward from the northeastern corner of Hendrix avenue and Windsor street, thence north along the eastern side of Windsor street 110 feet, more or less, on the square to a line where the south line of Dodd street would strike Windsor street, if said street should be extended on a straight line, thence east 160 feet, more or less, to a 12-foot alley, thence south along west side of said alley 108 feet, more or less, to W. T. Mamon line, thence west with said line to point of beginning. Levied on as the property of H. S. Sheppard to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of T. J. Treadwell vs. H. S. Sheppard, maker, and J. C. Hendrix and T. A. Shelton, indorsers.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 190, beginning at the northwest corner of the Marietta road and Rice street, and running thence west along the south side of Marietta road 321 feet, thence 1,192 feet, thence east 320 feet to Rice street, thence north along the west side of Rice street 1,167 feet, to Marietta road and point of beginning; being lot No. 3, in the Rice sub-division, bounded north by Marietta road, west by lot No. 2, south by lot No. 4, and east by Rice street. Also all the following described property, to-wit: As part of land lot No. 190, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner on the east side of said land lot, and north side of Marietta dirt road, thence about 220 feet north along said original line to right of way of Georgia Pacific Railway Company, thence 83 feet in a westerly direction along said right of way of said railway company to rock corner, thence about 210 feet in a southerly direction to Marietta dirt road, thence along north side of said dirt road 110 feet to starting point, containing about one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of L. M. Sammone to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. N. Cook vs. said L. M. Sammons.

JNO. W. NELMS, Sheriff.

March 10, 1899.

RECEIVER'S SALES.

In compliance with an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, granted March 11, 1899, in case of B. E. Pearce vs. M. A. Smith, No. 7117 Fulton superior court, I will sell at public outcry, on the premises, No. 804 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, March 20, 1899, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, a stock of drugs, soaps, cigars, candy, soda fountain, other merchandise and fixtures, and all other property belonging to the firm of B. E. Pearce & Co., including the good will of the business. Sale to be subject to confirmation of the court; successful bidder to deposit with the receiver certified check for $50 or $60 in cash, as a guarantee that he will comply with his bid.

T. J. RIPLEY, Receiver.



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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Family washing by the pound. Costs but little more than the old way and is worth the difference. Troy Steam Laundry, J. F. Beck, Manager.

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—FULL LINE—
Household Linens
Embroidered, Plain and Initial. All Linen Handkerchiefs, wholesale and retail.
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Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

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And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

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The Complete Business Course. Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

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Increase in Assets, - - $395,000.00
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Peter Lynch
AT 95 WHITEHALL ST.
Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.
Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNTY BOARD

Question of Taxes on Insurance Companies Will Be Looked Up.

OTHER COMPANIES INTERESTED

Basis for Settlement of Tax Question Will Probably Be Made.

VICE-CHAIRMAN ROSSER WILL PRESIDE

Chairman Palmer Is Disqualified on Account of His Attorneyship with the Company.

A special session of the board of county commissioners will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of considering the taxes on the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. This meeting has been expected for some time, as the efforts which have been made to collect the taxes from the insurance company proved unsuccessful.

More than a year ago County Attorney Rosser was instructed to file an opinion with the county board on the question whether the Atlanta Home Insurance Company is liable for taxes on the stock of the company. Mr. Rosser filed his opinion and held that the company was liable and that the taxes were collectable.

After some days the board directed the county attorney to take steps to collect the taxes. The matter has been hanging fire since that time. Recently Attorney Rosser and Tax Collector Stewart went to the office of the attorney general of the state and received from him an opinion in which it was stated that the taxes were collectable.

Mr. Stewart, as soon as he received this, notified the stockholders as individuals that they would be held liable for the taxes on the amount of stock they own in the company. This notification was made the first part of this week. The board will convene this afternoon and the matter will be thoroughly discussed. It is said that a compromise between the insurance company and the county has been attempted, but no agreement has been effected.

The board at the session this afternoon will probably discuss some proposition as a basis for a settlement of the tax problem. Joel Hurt, secretary of the company, will appear before the board. The company's attorney, H. E. W. Palmer, will probably appear before the board. He is disqualified from participating in the deliberations of the board regarding the matter of taxes, owing to his official capacity with the company.

The company claims that it is not liable for the taxes and will not pay them. It holds that the taxes exacted of it are duly paid every year and that the company ought not to be double taxed.

The meeting of the county board for today was called by Vice Chairman Rosser, Judge Palmer being disqualified.

The action which will be taken this afternoon will be very important, as it will establish a precedent, and whatever agreement is reached a similar one will more than likely be made with the telephone, telegraph and express companies.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Dr. John Morgan Williams, of Louisville, Ky., a member of the hospital staff of the Third Kentucky regiment, now stationed at Matanzas, Cuba, passed through the city yesterday en route to his home on leave of absence. Dr. Williams has the rank of captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the most talented young physicians in the south and while in Cuba was placed in charge of some very important work. Among other things he established three hospitals at Matanzas and was one of a board of physicians to look after the sanitary matters of that city.

"Everywhere among the natives," said Dr. Williams, "I encountered the greatest obstinacy and objection to the advanced methods of the Americans, from the penniless peasant to the wealthy nobleman. They regard scientific plumbing as a foolish fad of the Americans—a catchpenny scheme to pull reluctant dollars from their pockets. They seem positively wedded to filth. I'm afraid that it will take a long time to get them to take the commonest precautionary measures to prevent contagious diseases. The primitive methods of their grandfathers are apparently good enough for them and they won't listen to any suggestion from a foreigner.

"The richest families of Matanzas, which is a town of 80,000 inhabitants, keep their horses and carriages under the same roof in the house in which they sleep. In many cases the horse is stabled in the front room and can be plainly seen from the street. A modern bathtub is something not to be found in the city.

"I think there is a great future ahead of Cuba, but I wouldn't advise a man with a good position in this country to go there until the American plumber gets the island in a fit condition to live in."

Colonel R. F. Maddox has returned from Cuba, where he went some weeks ago at the advice of his physician. On his return to this country Colonel Maddox stopped in Tampa.

"Two years ago I was in Tampa," said he. "At that time the town seemed to all intents and purposes dead. The change since the encampment of the soldiers there has been something remarkable. Small wooden buildings that served as eating houses have been replaced by substantial brick buildings; money is plentiful where formerly it was scarce and altogether the town is on the top wave of prosperity.

"To the presence of the soldiers there last summer a large amount of this prosperity is directly due."

Captain W. B. Burnett, of Athens, is in the city.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne stopped over in the city yesterday en route to Indian Spring, where he will spend a few weeks in search of health. Dr. Hawthorne has every appearance of being in good health, but says that he is far from well. He says that he has no definite plans for the future.

Colonel W. O. Cooper, of Lawrenceville, is in the city.

Mr. John R. Cooper, of Macon, is in the city.

Hon. John D. Little, of Columbus, is in Atlanta on business.

Colonel Rufus Reeves, of Athens, is at the Kimball.

Ex-Governor McDaniel is in the city.

Judge J. A. Cotton, of Thomasville, is in the city.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

YOUNG JOHNSTONE IS DENIED CLAIM

Sensational Suit by Marietta Man Decided by Supreme Court.

NO INTENTION WAS SHOWN

Claim for Extensive Property in Savannah Has Been Turned Down.

PROPERTY HELD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

The Peculiar Suit Will Now Be Abandoned, as the Decision of Court Is on Line with Many Others.

The claim of Florence Barclay Johnstone, of Marietta, Ga., against the trustees of his mother's estate for one-fourth interest in the estate was at last settled against the plaintiff in error by the supreme court yesterday morning.

The case has been of unusual interest in the several trials obtained in the lower court for the reason that the position of young Johnstone is peculiar. He has attempted to establish the fact by proof that he is the illegitimate son of his mother, and as such is entitled to his share of a large estate left to Mrs. Taliaferro with the three children by her husband.

The decision of the superior court was rendered against Johnstone and an appeal was made to the supreme court and argued some weeks ago. The attorneys for young Johnstone, Judge Spencer Atkinson, Mercer & Mercer, of Savannah, and Mr. Burton Smith, of Atlanta, have worked assiduously in behalf of their client, and the decision of the supreme court was, to many, it is stated, a surprise.

The property claimed by young Johnstone was left by Mrs. Marshall, of Savannah, to her adopted daughter, who was the mother of Mrs. Taliaferro, and by her in trust to Mrs. Taliaferro. In all the property will amount to nearly half a million dollars and consists of some of the desirable real estate in the city of Savannah.

The supreme court, in rendering its decision on the case, states that Florence Johnstone is undoubtedly the heir of his mother, and as such would be entitled to inherit with the other children any property that she might have owned at her death, but the property in controversy was not vested in her at the time of her death in such a way as to be transferable to her heirs at law.

It is doubted, according to the court, that it was the intention of the testator when she made her will to provide for any children other than those born in wedlock and as the intention of the testator was the first thing to be considered, a favorable intention toward young Johnstone would have to be shown.

A hard fight has been made in the courts to establish the fact that Johnstone was the illegitimate son of his mother and that it was her intention to make provision in the will for such heirs, but the court has decided that such intention has not been made clear.

The supreme court announced that while illegitimate sons could inherit, they could take only directly from their mothers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sousa's bright opera, "El Capitan," as musical and as sweet as ever, sung by an excellent company, pleased a large audience at the Grand last night. The company here now is a large one, and a very good one it is throughout. The principals are in the main good and the chorus is an excellent one both in voice and appearance. The staging of the opera is elaborate and the costumes with green the predominating color are beautiful. The stirring "El Capitan" march was sung with a vim and dash last night that was alone worth going to hear.

Lillian Harper as Estreida is a very pretty young woman with a sweet voice and a grace that won her applause last night. William C. Mandeville as El Capitan fills that part in an acceptable manner.

Those who remain away from the opera because they will not have the privilege of seeing Hopper will miss a treat. The supporting company here now is equally as good as the one that supported Hopper, and while Mandeville is not Hopper, it is simply a matter of taste as to which one of the two you will enjoy the most.

As for the opera itself it is the same identically—one of the brightest, most charming light operas ever written.

A matinee today and another performance tonight will conclude the engagement.

The Peters Comedy Company will present the laughable comedy, "King of Liars," at the matinee this afternoon. It is one of the best plays of the company's repertoire. Each person attending the matinee will have a chance at the beautiful dress patterns now on exhibition at Rich's store. The holder of the lucky number will have the choice.

Tonight "A Miserable Marriage" will be played, and $25 will be given away to the parties holding the lucky numbers. The performance tonight will close the engagement here.

Hoyt's "A Day and a Night," which is announced as the merriest concoction of humor which has emanated from the brain of that popular playwright, and which has been testing the capacity of the Garrick theater, New York, for the past ten weeks, will be presented at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday, with the original cast and all the stage accessories which characterized its success in the metropolis.

The piece involves the experience of a young man of sainted aspect, who arrives in New York from New Jersey with a handsatchel full of morals, and who is prompted by his surroundings to discard his morals and become "sporty."

This character was written for Otis Harlan, whose unique and breezy creation of Hot Stuff in "A Black Sheep" will be pleasantly remembered, and he is supported by a cast which Mr. Hoyt claims is the strongest and most versatile he has ever organized. It is as follows: W. M. Severe, Celia Clay, Ed Wonn, Lloyd Wilson, Charles Zimmerman, Ed Garvie, Robert Cowan, Jules Jordan, Carrie Agnew, Hattie Wells, Alma Kramer, Hattie Williams, Cecile Sands, Sidney Mansfield, Harry Donnehan and Male Lowrie.

It is seldom that Atlantians are afforded the opportunity of seeing one of the big successes, produced with all the detail, and with a cast that is unusually strong. On Friday, March 24th, at the Grand opera house, we are to have the comedy, "The Little Minister." It will be presented by one of Mr. Frohman's companies, and one which he has been to great trouble and expense in selecting. This was absolutely necessary, as the play is one most difficult to portray. The cast that will appear in it here contains a number of very well-known players, which assures that the comedy will receive a presentation in every way an excellent one.

Union Pacific Railroad
Will make very low special rates to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington March 31st. Address J. F. Aglar, general agent, St. Louis, Mo. s od

THE STRANGE CASE OF YOUNG NORWOOD

Was Arrested Yesterday Morning on Charge of Lunacy.

PECULIAR PAINS SEIZE HIM

They Travel Over All Portions of His Body and Then Disappear.

THE ATTACKS ARE INTERMITTENT

When Not in Pain, Norwood Talks Perfectly Rational and Discusses His Strange Case.

The strangest case of lunacy or lead poisoning, whichever it is, that has ever been seen at the police barracks was taken there yesterday morning shortly before 11 o'clock, the subject being G. R. Norwood, a young painter, about twenty-two years of age, who was arrested by Patrolman Meeks at the instance of James F. Norwood, the father of the young man.

G. R. Norwood is a painter, and resided at 323 East Hunter street with his parents. He worked several years in Atlanta, but about eight weeks ago went to Jacksonville to do special work. About six weeks ago he was seized with the strange malady which now affects him, and was later brought to Atlanta. He grew no better, and his parents, fearing that he would do some one harm, had him arrested on the charge of lunacy, and a writ has been sworn out against him before Ordinary Hulsey. Norwood's trial for lunacy will occur this morning, and if he is adjudged insane he will be sent to Milledgeville for treatment.

Norwood yesterday furnished the facts in his case to The Constitution, talking rationally for thirty minutes. He is a good-looking young fellow, having not only a splendid physique, but regular features, and an unusually intelligent face.

The malady first attacks him in the abdomen. He then notifies every one near him to look out for themselves, retires to the padded cell, and struggles against the pains. They creep slowly upward, past his chest, into his neck and then to his brain. Until the pains reach his brain, young Norwood is perfectly rational, although convulsed with the paroxysms of pain.

When the pains reach his head he is a raving maniac, tries to dash out his brains, and would but for the padded walls; bites himself, and screams continually. While the pain is in his head Norwood knows no one, and is not responsible for his actions. Having apparently reached the top of his head, the pain moves downward. First the contractions of his forehead cease, then an intelligent look reappears in his eyes; next his mouth stops twitching, and after the pain passes below his throat young Norwood speaks.

He asks if he has done himself or any one else harm, describes his sufferings and struggles against the pain. Slowly it moves downward, passing into his legs and finally into his knee caps. Then he dances with exquisite agony. The pain continues downward, through his ankles, and after lingering for a moment in the soles of his feet, disappears altogether, and the young man is left pale and exhausted, but perfectly rational.

He had eight of these attacks yesterday—five prior to his arrest and three between 11 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Each attack lasted forty minutes. From 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon until a late hour last night he was free from the malady, and about 6 o'clock consented to take water, the first he had drank all day, and ate a few delicacies, the first food he had taken in several days.

He stated last night that he hoped to recover, and thought that at the asylum, where he would receive the benefit of attention from specialists, he would soon recover his health.

To prevent malaria, pneumonia, fevers, catarrh and rheumatism keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best medicine money can buy. Accept no substitute; take Hood's.

CAUGHT A BIG BLUE CAT.

A monster fish was caught at East Lake Thursday morning by Mr. William T. Ellis and the catch is creating some excitement in angling circles.

It has been known all along that there were some fine trout, perch and bass in the lake, and last summer some very fine "speckled beauties" were hooked. Among the fish that had been placed in the lake were an excellent specie of bluecat, which is considered a great delicacy by connoisseurs of fish.

Last fall several piscatorial pleasure seekers caught bluecat weighing three or four pounds and this was told about in great triumph.

But it remained for Mr. Ellis to carry off the honor of making the biggest catch ever made at East Lake. Thursday morning he started out to fish for perch and bass and used earthworms as bait. He had caught a good string for breakfast and was thinking of quitting for the day when he felt a pull at his line that nearly jerked the pole from his hands. He hooked the fish and then there followed a struggle to get the catch in the boat. Once or twice the pole came near breaking and Mr. Ellis feared the line would part. He had to play with the fish and use care and patience to work it up to the boat. During the fight the fish had actually pulled the boat several yards.

Finally Mr. Ellis succeeded in getting the fish partly out of the water and he reached over the side of the boat and took hold of a monster bluecat and hauled him safely aboard.

The fish was brought to the city and weighed in the presence of several people in a store on Decatur street opposite the police barracks. The weight was exactly fourteen pounds and six ounces.

Mr. Ellis presented the fish to a member of the police force, who made it into a chow-chow, which was enjoyed by a dozen or more people.

Mr. Ellis says there are more bluecats in the lake which he believes are as large as the one he caught. The lake is well stocked with fish and the sport there this season will be exceptionally fine.

The River Is Down.
Suwanee Springs, Florida, now in splendid condition for both bathing and drinking; cures every known disease. Open all the year.

Confederate Reunion.

The committee on music solicits offers from brass bands for use during the four days of the convention, May 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1899.

Bids should state price per day and per night, or per hour.

Also string bands for special service.

Both to be at the call of the chairman of "The Music Committee."

W. H. EVANS, Chairman;
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
J. D. CAPPELMANN,
Charleston, S. C.

A Herald of Spring!

Our store is fast filling up with all that is new and up to date in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats. We have spared neither pains nor expense in the buying and selection of this stock. In the manufacture of our Spring Suits every detail has been carefully looked after; the tailoring, fit and style could not be better if you were to pay double the prices we are selling for. Though our stock is more beautiful and varied than we have ever been able to offer, our best efforts have been directed to the end that prices (qualities considered) should be lower than ever before. Gentlemen, if you wish to dress well at a small cost, our store will be full of interest to you the entire season.



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39-41 WHITEHALL ST., - ATLANTA, GA.

NEWS AND GOSSIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

Company G, of the Sixteenth infantry, in command of Captain William Lassiter, left yesterday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where the remainder of the battalion now is. As soon as possible after the arrival of company G the battalion will proceed to San Francisco, which is the rendezvous for the entire regiment and the point of embarkation for Manila.

The men were glad to leave the post. They were stationed there several weeks and fretted considerably under the monotony of garrison duty. When the announcement was made that the entire regiment had been ordered for service in the Philippines the men were anxious that the departure should be hastened. It required only a short time to pack their effects, and after bidding goodby to the acquaintances they made while here, they went aboard the train.

Company B, of the Seventh infantry, which arrived Thursday night to relieve the company from the Sixteenth infantry, is composed of fine looking men, and they presented a splendid appearance when they marched up the main avenue at the post for the first time. They came from Fort Snelling, Minn., and will do garrison duty at Fort McPherson until further orders.

The following assignments of officers to regiments have been announced:

Colonel Henry C. Hasbrouck, promoted from lieutenant colonel Fourth artillery to Seventh artillery, to date from February 13th, vice Sinclair, appointed brigadier general.

Colonel Jacob B. Rawles, promoted from lieutenant colonel First artillery to Third artillery, to date from February 23d, vice Miller, appointed brigadier general.

Lieutenant Colonel George B. Rodney, promoted from major Fourth artillery to Fourth artillery, to date from February 13th, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, promoted from major Second artillery to Seventh artillery, to date from February 13th, vice Ramsay, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel David H. Kinzie, promoted from major Third artillery to First artillery, to date from February 23d, vice Rawles, promoted.

Major Frederick Fuger, promoted from captain Fourth artillery to Fourth artillery, to date from February 13th, vice Rodney, promoted.

Major John C. Scantling, promoted from captain Second artillery to Second artillery, to date from February 13th, vice Woodruff, promoted.

Major Abner H. Merrill, promoted from captain First artillery to Third artillery, to date from February 23d, vice Kinzie, promoted.

Captain Charles G. Woodward, promoted from first lieutenant Third artillery to Fourth artillery, battery M, to date from February 13th, vice Fuger, proomoted.

Captain Edward E. Gayle, promoted from first lieutenant Second artillery to Second artillery, battery D, to date from February 13th, vice Scantling, promoted.

Captain Hamilton Rowan, promoted from first lieutenant Second artillery to First artillery, battery B, to date from February 23d, vice Merrill, promoted.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Harris, promoted from second lieutenant First Artillery to Third artillery, battery A, to date from February 13th, vice Woodward, promoted.

First Lieutenant George Blakely, promoted from second lieutenant Second artillery to Second artillery, battery E, to date from February 13th, vice Gayle, promoted.

First Lieutenant Arthur W. Chase, promoted from second lieutenant Second artillery, battery B, to date from February 23d, vice Rowan, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodruff will report by cable to the commanding general of the department of the east for assignment to station.

Lieutenant Colonel Kinzie will report by telegraph to the commanding general of the department of the gulf for assignment to station.

Major Merrill will report by telegraph to the department of California for assignment to station.

Captain Woodward will remain on duty in the department of the Pacific until further orders.

Lieutenant Chase will join his battery upon the expiration of his present leave of absence.

A board of survey to consist of:

Captain David E. McCarthy, quartermaster's department;

First Lieutenant Hamilton A. Smith, Third infantry, and

First Lieutenant Oliver Edwards, Eleventh infantry, is appointed to meet at the subsistence depot at Chattanooga to inspect, report upon and fix the responsibility for damaged subsistence stores for which Major Henry B. Osgood, subsistence department, is accountable.

The following discharges have been ordered in the hospital corps:

Private John W. Crahan, Fort McPherson; Privates Charles E. Brown, Jr., and Edward A. Janeway, Camp Churchman, Albany, and Privates Reuben B. Cole and Elmer A. Spencer, Second division, Second army corps, Augusta.



Don't boggle

Boggle—To hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary.)

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearline. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearline has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearline, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearline. 586

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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
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Write for Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GILMORE.—The friends and acquantances of Mrs. Gilmore are invited to attend the funeral of Robert Gilmore from their residence 472 Marietta street at 10 o'clock today. The following pallbearers will please meet at Hilburn & Bowden's, at 9 a. m.: W. H. Cole, John Hayback, John McGarry, James McGarry, Ed Lambert, Clem Lambert.

Attention, Veterans of Wheeler's Cavalry.

All members of camp A, Wheeler's Cavalry Association, and all who wish to join this association are earnestly requested to meet at the state capitol (room under adjutant general's office) at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, March 18th, to assist in permanent organization, election of officers, adopting by-laws, selecting badge, etc.

W. C. DODSON,
Acting Adjutant.
J. S. PRATHER, Acting Commander.

THE WEATHER.

Wshington, March 17.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The western storm has moved southeastward to Oklahoma with increased intensity and the depression extends through the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys. Rains have resulted generally in these valleys and snows and rains in the upper lake region and central west except Kansas. In the extreme northwest and extreme southwest fair weather has continued. The temperature has risen 2 to 20 degrees from the Gulf of Mexico northward and has fallen 12 to 34 degrees in the rear of the storm. Rain will extend eastward during Saturday into the gulf and south Atlantic states. Rain will continue in the middle Mississippi valley and rain is now in the Missouri valley. It will be decidedly colder Saturday in the lower Missouri valley, the southwest and the upper portion of the west gulf states and much colder Saturday night in the Ohio valley, upper and western lower lake region, and Mississippi valley. Winds on the Atlantic coast will be brisk and mostly easterly.

Storm signals are displayed on the gulf coast at Corpus Christi and Brownsville.

Forecast for Today.

Virginia—Increasing cloudiness; probably rain by afternoon; fresh southerly winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Increasing cloudiness; probably rain; fresh easterly winds.

Alabama—Rain; colder Saturday night; fresh east to south winds.

Mississippi—Rain; colder in northern portion; fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.

Louisiana—Fair in western, probably rain in eastern portion; colder in northwest quarter; brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly winds.

Tennessee—Rain; colder in western portion; colder Saturday night in eastern portion; east to south winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	56
Daily normal temperature	50
Highest temperature	69
Lowest temperature	44
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	2.61

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., March 17, 1899:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	34	40	.00
Norfolk, clear	40	46	.00
Charlotte, clear	58	64	.00
Raleigh, clear	54	58	.00
Wilmington, clear	59	62	.00
Charleston, clear	58	62	.00
Augusta, clear	66	72	.00
Jacksonville, clear	62	74	.00
Savannah, clear	58	64	.00
Atlanta, clear	64	69	.00
Tampa, clear	74	82	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	64	68	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	70	76	.00
Vicksburg, raining	66	80	.06
New Orleans, raining	68	74	T
Palestine, cloudy	72	72	.04
Galveston, foggy	66	68	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cloudy	70	76	.01
Buffalo, cloudy	28	30	T
Detroit, cloudy	28	30	.00
Chicago, cloudy	34	36	.14
Memphis, raining	54	62	.30
Chattanooga, cloudy	66	70	.00
Knoxville, clear	62	68	.00
Cincinnati, cloudy	56	58	.00
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	26	28	T
St. Louis, cloudy	52	60	.04
Kansas City, raining	64	68	T
Omaha, cloudy	26	32	T
Huron, cloudy	16	18	.00
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	20	22	T
North Platte, snowing	18	24	T
Dodge City, cloudy	28	70	.00
Abilene, pt. cloudy	80	82	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Perchtree street.

FOR RENT.

Store on Peachtree street, near railroad.
No. 124 Peachtree street, large store, $50.
161 Marietta street, $22.50.
81 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard, railroad front, cheap rent.
A few beautiful offices in the Fitten building, free heat, light and elevator service; cheapest rent and best location in the city.
Hall in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, third floor; cheap.
Offices and sleeping rooms on Peachtree, Marietta and North Broad streets.
49 East Georgia avenue, beautiful 10-room house, $35.
64 Capitol avenue, modern, 7 rooms, $25.
490 Whitehall street, 7 rooms, $20.
162 Loyd street, 8 rooms, $22.50.
29 Garnett street, 8 rooms, $22.50.
We have a good demand for residence property, both improved and unimproved. If you have anything to offer and will make reasonable price, we can dispose of it for you. Give us a trial.
Money to loan on city property at reasonable rates. No delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree Street.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I am now preparing plats for an administrator's sale of a very valuable piece of centrally located business property on

Decatur Street

Which will be sold before the courthouse door on the first Tuesday in April, 1899. This property is well situated and has a frontage of sixty-four feet, and runs through to another street. I can earnestly commend it to the consideration of those seeking an investment on a first-class business street. G. W. ADAIR.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office 311 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.